The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,399.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe, will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander Withers, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 15th January. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The JAVA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 7th, and on MONDAY, the 10th January, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on SATURDAY next the 8th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1876		Jan. 1876	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Tuticorin	16
„ Ratnagherry	9	„ Colombo	17
„ Vingoria	9	„ Negapatam	20
„ Goa	10	„ Pondicherry	21
„ Ustwar	10	„ Madras	23
„ Mangalore	11	„ Mualipatam	24
„ Cannanore	12	„ Coringa	25
„ Tellicherry	12	„ Visagapatam	26
„ Calicut	13	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Beypore	14	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Cochin	14	„ False Point	28
„ Alleppey	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	Jan. 30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penti-nak, Atcheen, Padang and Mauritius Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 14th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

Jan.		Feb.	
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSREH	2
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Muscat	21	„ Fao	4
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Bushire	4
„ Linga	25	„ Linga	9
„ Bahreen	26	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Bushire	27	„ Jask	12
„ Fao	29	„ Guader	14
„ Mahomerah	29	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSREH	30	Arrives BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

CALLING AT KATTAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Crowden, will be despatched on MONDAY next the 10th January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailes, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 14th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	36	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876,

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 8th December 1875.

CONSIGNEES per French S. S. ASIA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel from MAURITIUS, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Carnac Bunder. No CLAIM will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

L. SIBILLE & Co., Agents.

6th January, 1876. Sarsoon Building, Apollo Street, 23.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per S.S. CELLA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Bunders. No CLAIM will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450	10th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	460	17th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.
			Fes.	
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	3833	530	6th—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	13th—Southampton.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 11th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S. GOLCONDA, Captain C. Anderson, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H.P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on an chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 8th January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 28th December 1875. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 31st Dec. 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and POMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107 424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
UDOPA	2777 424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
TORNA	2731 678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room in Medows Street, No. 7—

Variety of sundry articles, wine, claret, champagne glasses, wine coolers, finger cups, wine water and soda water tumblers coloured borders dinner set, toilet bottles, bottles of lavender, Jockey club, plated reading lamps, dish covers, medicine chests, figures and fruit baskets under dome, musical boxes, telescope and microscope, remnant pieces of broadcloth, cashmere, holland barege, merino, velvet, white handkerchiefs, socks, several casks of pints of Bass' beer ullaged.

BOOKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

On account and risk of Messrs Cohen and Co., and by order of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dinshawjee Sawyer—

Blackwood office furniture, such as blackwood square and high tables, pigeon hole press, arm and other chairs, rattan couches, benches and stools, brass scales, inkstands, paper weights, reading books, &c.

IRON & BRASS BEDSTEADS.

On account and risk of Messrs. R. L. Southern & Co., and by order of Mr. Samjee Dossa—

Eight 3 feet 6 brass bedsteads, 6½ by 5 feet.
3 to 4—8 iron tent do. 6½ by 5 feet.
5 to 6—6 iron bedsteads 6½ by 4 feet.

AUCTION SALE of carved household furniture, glass plated and crockery ware, at the place situated near Crawford Market.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the place situated near Crawford Market, all the valuable household furniture, &c, the property of Conductor J. Neill, about leaving Bombay. The same comprises glass crockery and plated articles, conversation couches, fourpost bedstead, dining and drawing room chairs, dining table, pier tables, towel horse, wardrobe, gown press, cutlery, plated mounted carriage and dog whips, hour glasses, hand gloves, gun caps, plated spoons and forks, &c. &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH JANUARY.

THE powerful Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain Robert Hutcheson, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, positively.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH JANUARY.

THE new S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	„ 400
To London	„ 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH JANUARY, THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE ;

Or] Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama.

President :—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, K.T., C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary :—KARKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq.
A Managing Committee of Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Gujerati of

THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA,

HARISCHANDRA,

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY AUTHORITY,
THE
BOMBAY ARMY LIST,
FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1876,
Corrected up to 31st December 1875.
PRICE—Rs. 3 (THREE).
APPLY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

7th January, 1876.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

TO BE LET, two GROUND FLOORS, in April or May next, in Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat, which are at present occupied by Messrs. Asquith & Co. Rent for both Rs. 625

For further information apply to

FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR,
Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

P. S.—Above can be Let at an earlier period by certain arrangement.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the Indian Government Steam Vessel DALHOUSIE, a CLERK, of SOBER and STEADY HABITS and GOOD CHARACTER and ACQUAINTED with ACCOUNTS. Salary Rupees One Hundred per mensem with European provisions.

Apply to the Commander on board with testimonials.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th January 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB WILL MAKE THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH JANUARY,

IN A GUZERATEE MELO-DRAMA, ENTITLED :

JALLUM JORE,

Specially written for the above Company by Mr. E. J. KHORY.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£2,060,000.
PAID UP—£2,03,200.
RESERVE—£100,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS for the Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co,
Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

TO BE LET.

THE LALL BAUGH premises, containing 1 large 2 Storied Bungalow and 2 small Bungalows with Out-houses, Stables, &c, formerly occupied by the Superintendent of Army Clothing. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE BUNGALOW, with good accommodation, suitable for a large family, with Stable, Out-houses, situated at the Bellasis Road, No. 41, opposite to Ludha Ebrahim's Shop. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARWARI JASSIRAM KISONRAM has contracted and agreed to sell a piece of Fazandaree Ground with a Garden built thereon, situate at Grant Road, No. 11, and bounded as follows :—on the East by the bungalow of Sha Nanabhoy Hurgovan, on or towards the West by the bungalow of Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry, on or towards the North by the Grant Road, and on or towards the South by a piece of vacant ground and the said bungalow as in admeasurement 2,778 square yards or thereabouts. All persons having any claim or right by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, or in any wise whatever, are hereby required to make the same known to at the Office of CHARLES M. I. POLLOCK, Esquire, Purchaser's Attorney, at Forbes Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim whatsoever.—Dated this 7th January 1876.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Wood's Man and Beast, Here and Hereafter	4 8
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 32	4 12
Cassell's History of the United States, vol. 1	5 12
Punch's Pocket Book, 1876	1 8
Dalton's Human Physiology	12 8
Lord Dalling and Bulwer's Historical Characters	3 12
Macbeth's Might and Mirth of Literature	6 12
Half Hours in the Woods and Wilds	2 4
"Mann" and Manners at the Court of Florence 1740—1786, by Dr. Doran, 2 vols	18 12
Willoughby's "Fairy Guardians"	3 4
Picturesque Annual for the Young of all Ages	3 4
Thrift; by Samuel Smiles	3 14
Trollope's Way we Live Now, cheaper edition	2 12
Bisset's Sport and War in Africa, 1834—1857	8 12
Miss Thackeray's Village on the Cliff	3 12
Collins' Law and the Lady, *new edition*	2 12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide	2 4
Carpenter's Human Physiology, *new edition*	20 0
Bensen's Time and Time-Keepers	1 12
Kingsley's Roman and Teuton, *new edition*	3 12
The Arctic World, Illustrated and Described	6 12
Nasmith's English Private Law, 2 vols	13 4
Belville's Manual of Mercurial and Aneroid Barometer	0 12
The Bentley Ballads, *new edition*	3 12
Bronte's Shirley, *new library edition*	3 4
Oliver's Discrepancies of Freemasonry	4 12
Dr. Wm. Smith's Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, Vol 1	20 0
Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland, from the Earliest to the Present Time	7 12
Macdonald's Guide to Microscopic Examination of Drinking Water	4 12
M. J. Higgins' Essays on Social Subjects	5 12
Annie Wood's Dead Cities of the Zayder Zee	8 12
Help's Social Pressure, *new edition*	3 12
Shakespeare's Works. Reduced Facsimile of the First Folio, 1623	6 12
Scripture Revelations of the Life of Man after Death	2 0
Holmes' Principles and Practice of Surgery	18 12
Ingraham's Prince of the House of David. *Illustrated*	7 12
Smith's Chaldean Account of Genesis	10 0
Mathew Arnold's God and the Bible	5 12
The St. James' Lectures—Companions for the Devout Life	4 12
Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. Byles' Foundations of Religion in the Mind and Heart of Man	3 12
Burke's Landed Gentry, *new edition*	40 0
Bax's Cruise of the "Dwarf" in the Eastern Seas	7 8
Bible English; by Rev. L. O. Davies	3 4
Low Life Deeps; by James Greenwood	4 12
Loftus' My Youth, 3 Vols	13 4
Trollope's Australia, *new edition*, 2 Vols	4 12
Bain on the Emotions and the Will, *new edition*	9 8
Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law, *new edition*	17 8
Thielmann's Journey in the Caucasus, Persia and Turkey in Asia, 2 vols	11 4
Humbert's Japan and the Japanese, illustrated, *new edn.*	13 4
King's Journeys in the Southern States of North America, profusely illustrated; by J. W. Champneys	20 0
Forster's Life of Swift. Vol. I	9 8
Smith's Leading Cases, *new edition*	47 0
Motley's Life of John of Barneveld, *new edition*, 2 vols	7 8
Old Christmas; by Washington Irving, *illustrated*	3 12
Van Lennep's Bible Lands, their Modern Customs and Manners, illustrative of Scripture, 2 vols	13 4
Letters of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough	6 12
Cassell's Family Magazine, volume 1875	5 12
Family Herald, vol. 35	3 0
Arnold's Indian Song of Songs	3 4
Rosette's Poems	3 12
Oliver's Pythogorean Triangle or the Science of Numbers	3 12
Good Words, Volume 1875	4 12
Hawels' Music and Morals, *new edition*	4 12
Clauston's Literary Curiosities and Eccentricities	2 4
Sojourners Together, a Story; by F. F. Moore	4 12
Grime's Mysteries of the Head and Heart—an Improved System of Phrenology	3 12
Ouseley on Musical Form and General Composition	6 4
Figuier's Primitive Man	5 12
Cassell's British Battles by Sea and Land, Vol. 3	5 12
Jesse's Memoirs of Celebrated Etonians, 2 Vols	17 8
Hermann's Human Physiology translated by Gamgee	10 0
Fortunate Men, How they made Money and Renown	2 4
Proctor's Our Place among Infinities	3 12
——Science Byways	6 12
Fitzadam's Supreme Court of Judicature Acts	12 8
Cassell's Old and New London, Vol 3	5 12
Shakespeare's Plutarch, by Skeat	3 12
Pouchet's The Universe, *new edition*	7 12
Gems of Home Scenery—Wicklow and Killarney	3 12
The Fayoum, or Artists in Egypt, *new edition*	2 4
Art Pictorial and Descriptive, Vol. 1	7 12
Captain Webb's Art of Swimming	1 8
Verne's Loss of the Chancellor	4 12
Andrew Wilson's Abode of Snow, *a fresh supply*	9 8
Memoirs of the Sanson Family, 1688 to 1847—*seven Generations of Executioners*, 2 Vols	11 4
Forrest's Explorations in Australia	10 0
Italy Illustrated and Described in a Series of Views; by Stanfield, Roberts, Harding, Prout, Barnard, &c. &c. 4to cloth gilt	25 0
Spain; by Baron Ch. Davillier, illustrated by Gustave Doré, *folio cloth, handsomely bound*	40 0
Amery's Notes on Forestry	3 4
Laslett's Timber and Timber Trees, English and Foreign.	5 8
Bonamy Price on Currency and Banking	3 12
Wild Mike; by Florence Montgomery	2 4
Dyer's Pompeii, *new edition*	4 12
Notes on Muhammadanism; by Rev. T. P. Hughes, of Peshawur	3 12
The Good Hour, Tables by Auerbach, 250 *illustrations*	4 12
Lytton's Translations from Schiller and Horace	2 4
The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua in the Light of Science and Morals	4 12
Dr. Russell's Diary in India 1858-9, *new edition*	4 12
Jane Eyre, *new Library edition*	3 4
Official History of Franco-German War, Section 7	3 12
Instructions for Auxiliary Cavalry	1 8
Lommel's Nature of Light and Physical Optics	3 4
Holdsworth's Supreme Court of Judicature Act 1873-75	4 12
Her Title of Honour; by Holme Lee	8 4
Laird's Rambles of a Globe Trotter, 2 vols	20 0
Wylie's History of Protestantism, vol. 1	5 12
All the Year Round, vol. 14	3 8
Roger's Law and Practice of Supreme Court of Judicature	13 4
Ward's Students' Guide to Human Osteology	6 12
Taylor on the Transmission of Ancient Books	2 4
Dawson's Dawn of Life, or the History of the oldest Known Fossil Remains	4 12
Sunlight of Song, Sacred and Moral Poems with Music and illustrations	6 12
Cassell's Races of Mankind, vol. 3	3 12
Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry, *second supplement*	26 4
Doyle's History of America	3 0
Anderson's South Africa	9 8
Wilson's Dermatology, 1874-5	6 12
Lacroix's France in the 18th century	26 4
Wynter's Border Land of Insanity	3 12
Marryatt's Novels, 16 vols., *half bound illustrated*	40 0
Practitioner, Vol. 14	6 12
Guizot's History of France, 4 vols	60 0
Winn on Materialism	1 8
Beeton's Counting House Book	1 8
Clarke's Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing	9 4
Theodorus' New Reformation or Old Catholic Movement	7 8
Transactions of the Society of Engineers, 1874	9 8
Proceedings of the Association of Municipal and Sanitary Engineers and Surveyors, vol. 1	6 12
Jackson's Man contemplated Physically, Morally, Intellectually and Spiritually	9 4
Rumsey's Essays and Papers on some Fallacies of Statistics concerning Life and Death, Health and Disease	7 12
Kardec's Spirit Book: Spiritist Philosophy	4 12
Darwin on Insectivorous Plants	8 12
Dilke's Papers of a Critic, 2 vols	15 0
Petit's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols	40 0
Life of Saint Teresa	5 8
Dana's Corals and Coral Islands	5 8
Whitney's Life and Growth of Language	3 4
Sherring on Protestant Missions in India	10 4
Supplement to Irving's Annals of our Time	3 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of BLACK PEGU PONIES. Price Rs. 500. Girgaum, 8th January 1876. AZAVEDO & Co.

FOR SALE, at Belgaum, a 1st class TONGA, HARNESS, &c., in excellent order. Handsome ponies, quiet to ride or drive, Rs. 550. Address Post Master, Belgaum or Satara.

ICE MACHINE FOR SALE—One by Siebe and West, in good order; cut-turn 15lbs. per hour. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, lately returned from ENGLAND, wishes RE ENGAGEMENT as a NURSE or LADY'S COMPANION. Has good Testimonials. Apply to "H. E. A. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LAPELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded "Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY possess the only Factory in the world where a *complete watch* is made *under one roof*; and having already sold over 850,000 of their celebrated Watches, are now endeavouring to meet the increasing demand, by producing them, through the aid of their extensive plant of machinery, at the rate of 100,000 a year! They are thus enabled to maintain, at all times, an ample selection of Gold and Silver Lever Watches at their London Depôt, WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C., where amongst those specially suited to the English market, will be found.

THE "RAILWAY WATCH," so called for its proverbial *accuracy as a time-keeper*, and adaptability to the requirements of travellers, and those actively employed.

THE "ARTISAN'S WATCH," manufactured expressly to suit the requirements of the working man, so constructed as to be free from the ordinary liabilities to injury by accident, and, from its simple mechanism, repaired—if ever necessary—at a trifling cost.

THE "EQUSTRIAN'S WATCH," constructed to avert the mechanical derangement so frequently produced in watches by the jolting and oscillation inseparable from "a seat in the saddle."

FOR ACCURACY OF PERFORMANCE, each and all of the above will be found to equal the most costly Watch manufactured upon the old principle still adopted by the English makers,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,
WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.
Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.
Table of Contents :—
General Diseases—Dermal Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

The extensive reputation of our Oil having led others to imitate our brand and copy the general style of our packages in branding and packing inferior goods, we would caution the purchasers and consumers of Oil against such imitations, and recommend them to be sure and see that the words

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

are stencilled on the cases and stamped of the high *Screw Tops*. None are genuine without our stamp on the screw top.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH JAN. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market continues unaltered in position, yesterday's closing telegram showing no change in prices, the sales being only 10,000 bales, and this morning's market opened quiet; probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 13,000.

From New York Mid-Uplands on the spot is still quoted at 13¼ cents, March shipment being 13 11/16 cents per lb. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874.
Thursday's Receipts.....	16,000	7,000	12,000
Six days' „	114,000	65,000	116,000
Total since 1st Sep....	2,457,000	2,190,000	2,049,000

Piece Goods in Manchester are still steady, but we hear of no change in values.

Coffee in London is reported firm at yesterday's quotations. Cocoanut Oil and Seed are unaltered.

Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals are unchanged with the one exception of Silesian Spelter which has declined 5s. per ton.

Enfaced Rupee Paper shows a fall of ¼ to 1 per cent. on the week, Fours being quoted at 90¼; Fours-and-a-half 91½; Fives and-a-half, 95.

The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount has been raised to 5 per cent. The movement will take no one by surprise, the late heavy withdrawals having made it evident that a decided risk was necessary to stop the drain of Gold for the Continent, and the weekly return is of so unfavourable a character that a further advance seems by no means unlikely. Bills discounted are certainly less by £625,000, and the decrease in Bullion is only £500,000, but 1,062,500, has been withdrawn from the Reserve, leaving it only at £7,437,500, and when it is considered that 8 millions is generally looked upon as warranting a 5 per cent minimum it is evident that even a slightly increased demand would probably necessitate a higher rate. The fact of 6 months' sight bills being still discountable at 4 per cent. is to a certain extent favourable as showing that dear money is not likely to continue long, but this is probably based on the dulness of home trade, while the present upward movement is clearly the result of a Continental demand, which can only be checked by a high rate of discount. Consols this morning are quoted at 94. French Rentes at 105. For Bar Silver we have no quotation since the 5th instant.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been weak with a decline at the close of 1/32 to 1/16d. per rupee. In the morning there were sellers of demand Bank bills at ls. 9 5/16, but later on this rate was unobtainable and at the close there is only one Bank out at ls. 9 9/32d., the others naming ls. 9¼d. For 6 months' sight Bank paper the highest quotation is ls. 9¾d. with no pressure to sell even at that. There are still willing buyers of private bills both ready and forward. For this mail credits may be quoted at ls. 9¾d. for 3 months and ls. 10d. 6 months, Documents ls. 9 13/16d. and ls. 10 1/16d. per rupee. These quotations are the lowest yet touched, but in the present uncertain state of the market for Bar Silver a further fall seems as likely as not and little reliance can be placed on any opinion as to the time when a recovery may be expected to set in. As we have more than once pointed out, so long as our Currency is based on a silver standard the only hope for a check in the decline in Exchange lies in Bar Silver reaching a point which will stop production; until then we may see temporary fluctuations but the average tendency must be downwards.

On Calcutta there is no change. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady. Fours, Rs. 101 13/16 to ¾; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 102 11/16; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 107.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has shown less firmness especially for Spinning and Weaving concerns which generally show a decline. We quote a fall in Alliance of Rs 25, Dhurrumsey Rs. 20 Fleming Rs. 15, Great Eastern Rs. 10, Manockjee Petit Rs. 10, Morarjee Gocouldass Rs. 10 and Oriental Rs. 5 per share. G. I. P. Railway stock has undergone a further nominal advance of Rs. 2 for £20 stock but there are no sellers. Press Shares are firm and where any business has been done, an advance has been obtained. Apollo Press have risen Rs. 200, Colaba Rs. 100, Scinde Rs. 25 and Volkart United Rs. 45 per share.

COTTON continues stupid in the extreme. A fair demand exists for the higher classes of Omras, but these are very scarce and consequently but a small business is being done. For Good Fair Rs. 177 is now quoted, Fully Good Fair Rs. 186 per candy, full-pressed. Arrivals hitherto have been most limited for the time of year, but yesterday's figures are the largest we have yet had, 4,204 bales, making a total of 11,788 bales for the week.

FREIGHTS are stronger to-day, the Tagus and Zante being both off the market, leaving but one steamer on the berth, for which £2·7·6 to £2·10 is the quotation. By sail there is nothing doing.

PIECE Goods are steady but unchanged. A moderate business is doing at previous prices, but against this the decline in Exchange has to be counted.

FORBES, FORBES & CO.'S REPORT ON THE INDIAN SHAWL SALE.

LONDON, 13TH DECEMBER, 1875.

THE shawl sales were well attended, and there was sufficient competition to enable sellers to dispose of nearly everything in the catalogues. For the desirable classes of shawls, competition was fairly active, which shows that there is still a demand for them on the Continent, notwithstanding the change of fashion for ladies' attire, which is unsuitable for the display of shawls; whilst for low-class shawls and minor fancy articles, such as cravats, &c., the consumption is evidently larger than at any former period. The low price at which such goods are now retailed attracts the notice of a new but lower class of buyers, who fancy they possess an Indian shawl of value after purchasing a cheap article having no relation to the genuine one, except the name, and this trade in inferior goods has a prejudicial effect on the better classes of shawls.

The supply was however sufficiently extensive, and greater than was generally thought, before the sales opened, likely to find buyers, unless at prices lower than were actually obtained.

Owing to the late arrival of many shawls, and the want of light at this season of the year, there was not time to enable buyers to see all the shawls, and which no doubt had an injurious effect on the sale, as the shawl merchants will not bid for goods which they have not thoroughly examined. Shawls should arrive in London at least one month before the day of sale.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP STAMBOUL, 1,093 tons, Captain P. Lee, will sail to-day for Maulmein and Madras with a general cargo.

THE BRIG FLOR DE MAR, 53 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damaun, with an original cargo from Mozambique.

THE BRIG AMZADH, 107 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Joomabhoy Lalljee, and one hundred and eighty-six deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and ninety-two deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE WARREN HASTING, 566 tons, Captain W. J. Wooldridge, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Mauritius (November 23rd), brought 10,361 bags sugar, and the following passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Maybury, and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CASHMERE, 176 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and three servants, Lieut. D. G. Mackenzie and servant. For Jask.—Lieut. H. W. Hill, R. N. Mrs. Noonan and servant. For different ports.—Fort eight deck passengers.

THE s. s. CEZZA, 1,666 tons, Captain W. Holmes, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Liverpool (December 5th), calling at Port [Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo —125 packages wine, 138 packages cotton] piece goods, 48 bales twist, 50 boxes soap, 100 boxes brandy, 43 bags corks, 10 casks vinegar, 4,300 bundles iron hoops, 881 tons coals, 53 kegs nails. 3C packages ironware, 2 cases plateglass, 18 packages wire, 40 cases slate pencil, 3,019 bundles and 25,088; bars iron, 30 iron plates. 15 packages tallow, 26 packages glass, 4 packages earthenware, 25 cases slates, 50 cases brass, 20 cases copper, 20 kegs soda, 23 casks fireclay, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Fehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Carwar, Jan 4.
	Oorun (s).....	Baker	Mandvee, Jan 5.
	Fanne	Moure	Bordeaux, July 19.
	Mellee M. Slade....	Atwood	Zanzibar, Dec 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Cashmere (s)	Melville	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Fehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Stamboul, Lee, to Moulmein and Madras.
Brig Amizade, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Puttialla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Varuna, to Liverpool.
Steamer Timor, to London.

CALCUTTA.

Jany. ARRIVAL.
3 Abyssinia (s).....Hart .....Malacca, Dec 23.

Jany. DEPARTURES.
3 Jane Porter ....
Bagof ....
Sattara ....
Schooner Maria ....

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
4 St. Lawrence (s)..... ..... London.
Nimrod .... Mauritius.
5 Surat (s)..... ..... Suez, Aden and Gall.

Dec. DEPARTURES.
4 Tibre (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Allum Ghier..... ..... Calcutta.
5 Beescroft .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Vixen s, 25 barrels roll sulphur, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Tartar s, 25 runlets tar, Adomjee Bhayjee.
Strathclyde s, 5 cases tobacco, Somseodin Cassumjee.
Cathay s, 54 cases port, 10 cases cognac, 10 cases geneva and 51 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Sumatra s, 250 cases brandy, M and E Bezonjee; 150 cases brandy Sorabjee Cawasjee; 35 cases brandy, Cowasjee Manockjee and Son.
Precurseur s, 50 cases brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 2 cases brandy and 7 cases claret, Comptoir de Escompte de Paris; 10 cases lavender, A Kunkler and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.
Macedonia s, 45 cases ginger wine, M and E Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Zante s, 22 bales wool, Triuthdass Nundram; 130 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co; 375 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondersee; 78 bales hemp, Muthooradass Nuthoo; 1 bale wool, Finlay Scott and Co.
Varuna, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.
Tagus s, 2 cases cigars, Joonus Tyebjee and Co; 25 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 42 bales wool, 103 bales cotton, and 300 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 11 bales cotton, N Manuckjee; 70 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee.
Vixen s, 76 packages cases, Bully and Co; 50 bales wool, Jowraj Damjee; 30 bales cotton, Khuttow Muckonjee; 47 bales cotton, Howjee Jairam; 52 bales cotton, Furshotum Tarsey; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 51 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj; 30 bales wool, Premjee Peraj; 62 bales cotton, Varejee Vagjee; 30 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersey; 124 redgees dry ginger, 12 bundles cotton seed, 40 bags coffee, 150 bales coir yarn and 5 casks cocoanut oil, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 195 casks horns, Hassum Damjee; 109 bales cotton, Goculdass Anundjee.

FOR LONDON.
Volkyrie s, 251 packages cloves, Hassoobhoy Thavour and Co; 28 packages coffee, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 20 bales coir, Govindjee Enderjee; 1,000 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Timor s, 5,500 bags linseed and 2,000 bags rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 4,00 bundles coir yarn, Moorarjee Natha 60 bags coffee, Cowjee Lilladhur.
Khedive s, 2 bales hides, Sulleman Hassum; 10 bales hides, Vullimahamed Sulleman; 3 bales hides, Tyebjee Curreembhoy; 16 bales hides and skins, M Hajee Hassum; 10 bales hides, Mamed Sulleman; 2 bales hides, W Noormahamed; 25 cases M of P shells, A Moosaney.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Harrald Haarfager s, 1,500 bags gingellyseed and 1,250 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.
Ettore s, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Khedive s, 350 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Ettore s, 75 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Pera s, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.
Ettore s, 91 bags teel seed, Hajee M H Hajee M A Suffur; 2 pots coolfa oil, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.
Golconda s, 56 bales cotton, G M J Mahamed; 84 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 8 chests opium, Ganeshdass Jowarmul; 10 chests opium, Bhoychund Joomkha; 24 chests opium, E J Abraham; 61 bales cotton, Mohamed Moosey; 146 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, S Sewsunker; 8 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee; 17 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 24 bales twist, Dayal Ruttonsee.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Golconda s, 3½ chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1876.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·907
Temperature of the Air	74·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·6
Dew Point	61·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·651
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on the following day)	79·9
Minimum do. do.	65·4
General Direction of wind.....NNE, ENE, NE, N, NNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	243

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 7.
Stevens, Major, Bombay R A, to join, to Mhow.
Swinton, Major, Madras Cavalry, to join, to Secundrabad.
Mackenzie, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.
CLAYTON—December 31st, at Puchmurree, the wife of Lieut. A G Clayton, R E, of a son.

MARRIAGE.
WHITE—WOODS—December 29th, at Saint Stephen's Church, Palaveram, by the Rev W W G Cooper, Thomas White, to Elizabeth Ann Woods, youngest daughter of Mr P Woods, N I Depot, Palaveram.

SOMETHING NEW!!

ALUMINUM PENS.

THE Proprietors of these really WONDERFUL PENS take much pleasure in now offering them for the first time to the Public in India. Wherever they have been introduced, they have been universally pronounced THE BEST METALLIC PEN ever made. They are now almost exclusively in use in all the leading Banks, Commercial Houses, and Government Departments throughout the World. They are warranted STRICTLY NON-CORROSIVE in all kind of Inks. Each Pen is as durable as eight ordinary Steel Pens. One of the Proprietors will call personally to introduce the Pens to the Bombay writing community. Samples can also be had (gratis) by addressing M. JACOBS, Watson's Hotel.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876.

HAS it never struck the men who are supposed to direct the destinies of the Indian Army that the junior ranks of that army, that portion of it to whose lot would fall the proud task of bearing the brunt of battle, and in whose safe keeping rests, not merely the glorious traditions, but the very safety of the Empire itself, suffer in many ways, and endure much that might be smoothed away, or eradicated altogether, did these worthies but condescend to enquire into what to them may seem "trifling matters" but to their juniors may be of very vital importance? To fully enter into and analyze the many grievances which have fallen to the lot of the British officer, many of them, though trifling in detail, still not the less irritating and vexatious, would require the space of an ordinary three volume novel; we shall therefore on the present occasion but touch on one subject which has lately been brought to our notice. It is of course a well known fact that officers in India have not the same privilege that their brothers in arms enjoy on home service relative to the drawing of their pay. At home an officer can always draw the current month's pay from the Regimental Agent. In India the pay is drawn a month in arrears, that is, December's pay will not be issued until after 1st January. That is all very well when an officer is with his regiment, and has his mess and mess godown to procure his supplies from, when, in fact, he is stationary. But take the case of an officer who may be ordered on duty or sick leave, from one end of the Presidency, or from Aden, to Bombay or Poona. He probably may have received the current month's pay to enable him to join one of the classes, say at Poona, or to proceed there on sick leave. He may arrive during the middle of the month. He consequently must wait a considerable time before he can realize any pay, because it is necessary for him on the last day of the month to have a life certificate made out and properly signed by an authorized person, and this life certificate must be sent to his regiment and received by the regimental authorities before his pay for the past month is remitted to him. Thus, in the case of an officer whose regiment say is at Aden, the last day of the month on which it is requisite to have the life certificate made out may probably be the very day the mail steamer leaves, consequently the life certificate lies idle and useless for a week until the next mail starts, and then seven or ten days afterwards, according to the season, duly arrives at Aden; thus half the month is accounted for. It may so happen that the steamer from the Suez side is a day or so earlier than expected, the adjutant of the regiment may not have time to get the transfer receipt so as to catch the Bombay steamer, so it lies useless at Aden until the steamer of the following week arrives and takes it on to Bombay. So that a month or five weeks elapses before the aspirant to military knowledge, and the unfortunate in search of health, receives his pittance; in fact, a second month's pay will probably be due before he receives any money.

It is only those who have been placed in such a position who can realize the unpleasantness of it and the amount of irritation and vexation it gives rise to. The hotel proprietor, formerly so bland and anxious as to all one's wants and necessities, has at first sent in his bill for the past month on the 2nd or 3rd, and after a few days writes the usual Zoroastrian note, requesting "the settlement "of the little bill, as he has a very large amount "to pay over to Treacher that day," or some other well known merchant. When he receives the reply that "he will be paid on receipt of "regimental pay" he remains quiet a few days longer, apparently having made it all square with the person who had to receive the immediate payment of the large sum mentioned in his note. Then comes a second note, suggesting that, "as "all the officers of the station have long since "received their pay, he would feel obliged by "having his account settled at once." It is a peculiar trait of the Indian hotel keeper, that, as a rule, he cannot be brought to comprehend that "distance" instead of "lending enchant "ment to the view in a monitary sense" places very great obstacles in the way of the receipt of the said money. He moves about consequently with an elongated visage, and looks with unutterable reproach at the unfortunate thus situated. One's servants also cannot be made to understand why they are not paid at the usual date, and surely all must know by sad experience what a source of irritation and worry it is when one's servants imagine they have a real or fanciful grievance. The unhappy student cannot study with his usual zest. The hapless invalid, instead of deriving benefit from the bracing climate, is worried into a low feverish state, and wishes to goodness he had never come. If, in order to avoid these annoyances, application is made to those Harpies, those bloodsuckers, the "Marwarees," for a temporary loan, the unfortunate officer has to pay enormous interest for the accommodation, at a time, too, when there may be actually two months' pay due to him, and all must know what getting a first loan from these people means in nine cases out of ten—namely, that one is ever afterwards in their books. Now, surely, this ought not to be a difficult matter to settle in a satisfactory manner, and ought not to put Government even to the expense of an extra writer. Why could it not be so ordered, that an officer on his arrival at Bombay, when reporting himself to the Brigade Major, should also report himself to the Presidency Paymaster and hand to him a copy of the order under which had arrived, whether on duty or on the sick leave, and then on the last day of the month forward his life certificate to the Presidency Pay Office instead of to Aden or wherever he came from?

In the case of the officer from Aden, instead of having to wait until the first week of December for his October's pay, he could receive it on the 2nd or 3rd November from the Presidency Pay Office, and thus be able to pay his way just as if he were with his regiment, and avoid not merely the heart-burnings and worry which the present senseless system entails, but also all necessity for making application to the "Shylocks" of the East, and wasting a large portion of his miserable stipend in paying the enormous interest they demand.

No doubt there are many of the old school, many of those whose career has run for a long time in certain departmental grooves, and whose conceptions of departmental matters in particular are enveloped in, and bounded by, the narrow horizon of red-tapism and custom, who would cry out and howl against any change in the old hum-drum office system inaugurated in a bygone age, no matter how compatible with common sense and practical utility the change might be. But it is high time that these individuals of antediluvian proclivities, should any still unfortunately exist in this particular department, should learn that it is as impossible for departments to "stand at ease" as it were, and to be content with the old routine, the old shuffling method of transacting business, of smothering everything in an ocean of red-tape, and obsolete customs, as it is for a nation in the present day to be content with the manners and customs of their forefathers. The topic on which we have been writing is one of the numerous sources, trifling though it may be in the abstract, of irritation and worry to which the British officer in India is exposed. Its remedy is simple and easy in the extreme; it is therefore all the more incumbent on those in whose hands the power to eradicate the evil rests, to at once take steps to have it done, and thoroughly done. It is generally admitted in all grades of society that "the labourer is worthy of his hire," but certainly, as things now are, the Government of India appear to think, if think they do at all on the subject, that the hard-worked British officer is not "worthy of his hire," or they would never allow such a scandal to be possible as that an officer could be five or six weeks kept out of the hardly-earned pittance he receives from the State.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CALCUTTA AND BANKIPORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

BANKIPORE, JAN. 5.

ON Sunday last the Prince paid a visit to the Botanical Gardens at Howrah, on the opposite side of the river from Calcutta. Howrah made every attempt in her power to give the Prince proofs of her loyalty. Flags fluttered at the roadsides during the day, and at night the highways and the Hooghly Bridge were decorated with tumbler-lamps. At the Botanical Gardens all the "society" of Howrah were assembled, and from what I could judge, appeared to be determined that the Prince should not be troubled with the sight of intruders from the "other side." While waiting for the arrival of the Prince, I noticed rather an amusing incident. A Howrah belle, who was accompanied by a small boy dressed in kilts, was sitting upon her chair near the entrance to the gardens, and near the iron seat which the authorities had provided for the use of the public. Seeing another lady approaching she rose from her chair and took possession of the public seat; but as she could not contrive to occupy the whole of it, she placed her boy at one end of it, and carefully spread out his kilt. The seat thus appeared to be full. The approaching lady naturally dropped into the vacant chair; but this would by no means suit the Howrah belle, who rose and in tones of crushing civility asked her rival to vacate the chair. The little incident was noticed by a number of people, and one old gentleman, evidently the captain of some river flat, and possessed with a considerable sense of malicious humour, took his little dark girl up to the seat which the Howrah dame and her boy had contrived to fill, and said to her, "No, my dear, although you're tired you cannot sit down in that nice lady's chair, but if you're a good girl—a very good girl—I daresay that nice lady there will let you sit beside her little boy." The confusion of the Howrah dame, whose durwan stood guard over her chair, while she herself utilized the only seat available for the other ladies who happened to be in the gardens, was relished by a number of people who might have been more charitably disposed on a Sunday to the weakness or jealousy of female human beings. The Prince, who was received by the ubiquitous Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, arrived at the gardens in a steam launch shortly after four o'clock, and was shown over the grounds by Mr. King, the Curator. As a matter of course, the beauty of some of the walks, which were shaded by small palm trees, the splendour of the great Banyan tree which covers nearly an acre of ground, and the sprawling arms of which bore carved deeply into them, the names of "John Smith," "Peter Brown," and a number of other gentlemen who ought never to be let loose with a knife in their pockets; and the general excellence of the entire arboricultural and horticultural display were pointed out to His Royal Highness, who returned along the illuminated roads to Calcutta by way of the Hooghly Bridge. On Monday, as you are already aware, the Prince attended a meeting of the University; and left for Bankipore at night. He did not go away, however, before Knighting another policeman. So far as I can judge the Knighting of Mr. Stuart Hogg, the Police and Municipal Commissioner, has not given general satisfaction. Being an arbitrary man with a will, which is backed in all its ambitions and vagaries by a brother Civilian, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Stuart Hogg is exceedingly unpopular. He is a hard-working man, and he had the good fortune to be in Calcutta on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit; and for these reasons, as well perhaps as for some occult political reason which deems it right to single out Commissioners of Police for the honour of Knighthood, doubtless the Prince was induced to tap Mr. Hogg on the shoulders with his magic sword. There was a rumour in Calcutta on Monday that the Prince had determined to Knight Mr. Bullen Smith; and I daresay if it had turned out to be true, the people of Calcutta would have been gratified to a man; for Mr. Smith, a hard-headed self-made man, who represents thoroughly the great commercial enterprises which have made Calcutta what she is, is a man who is thoroughly popular not only with the Viceroy's Government, which has long enjoyed his services as a Member of Council, but with all classes of the community. I think it is a pity that the Prince is not distributing his favours more equally among representatives of different classes. Surely there are other deserving men in India than Police Commissioners and Native Chiefs whose sole merit on earth is that they are Native Chiefs.

The Royal train for Bankipore was a little late in starting from Calcutta station; but yesterday (Tuesday) morning he arrived safe and sound in the capital of Behar, amid the wonderfully fertile plains of Behar, which seem to me entitled to be called the "Garden of India." Bankipore occupies the proud position of being a thriving city with over 150,000 inhabitants. It is the point where the indigo planters are fond of meeting, and, moreover, it contains the principal civil offices of the Patna division. The indigo planters are a strong force in the land hereabouts, and their flourishing condition may be guessed from the fact that they have raised among them a Behar mounted corps, which consists of over 100 powerful, well mounted, and well-dressed men. Bankipore station was dressed with flags and bunting. On the Race course, about a mile from the station, a very large *shamianah*, or open tent, was erected and beautified within with lamps, flowers, and flags. The Rajas of Tirhoot, Champarun and Durbungah, names which were famous during the last so-called Famine, were assembled on the Race-course, with a large number of followers and no fewer than 360 elephants, all of which were caparisoned with considerable richness. Certainly the appearance of the Rajas and their retinue gave forth no token of a famine having raged in the land not many months ago. The guard of honour at the station was supplied by the 109th Regiment from the military head-quarters of the district, Dinapore; the Behar Volunteer Cavalry headed outside the station ready to escort the Prince to the maidan; and a considerable portion of the line of route was guarded by members of the Volunteer force of the East India Railway Company. The delay in the arrival of the royal train made the various Volunteer Corps rather uneasy, but, nevertheless, when the Prince after having further tried their patience by waiting at the station to take *chota hazree*, appeared among them, feelings of loyalty overcame every other sentiment. The Prince was conducted to the large tent on the maidan along a route which was crowded with natives, who had come, in some instances, long distances from the surrounding country to catch a glipse of him. On arrival at the *shamianah*, whither he was accompanied by Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Metcalf, the principal civil functionary in the district, a large number—about three hundred I should think—of official and other gentlemen who had rendered services during the Famine, were presented to him; after which he and a number of the presentees sat down to a breakfast which had been provided by Sir Richard Temple. This business over, the Prince went outside where he saw the host of elephants move in procession. He was much amused with the appearance of one of the monsters which had been painted with huge black and yellow stripes to represent a tiger. The Raja of Bettiah brought forward a unique turnout for the Prince's inspection—a diminutive pair of bullocks yoked in a neat little cart. The bullocks are of a breed which is now becoming rare in India—the Gyna breed. They did not stand more than three feet high to the top of their humps, and were perfectly shaped; and as they stood, with their horns gilded and their backs clothed with a rich green velvet cloak, they looked exceedingly pretty. When the Prince had admired the Lilliputian equipage, the Raja presented it to him. The Prince accepted the gift with much satisfaction, and probably the London public will yet be much surprised by the appearance in the Rotten Row of what will be the most astonishing turnout in England. After the Raja's present, the officers of the 109th Regiment gave the Prince another curiosity—a pet rabbit named Tumbo, which has been in the regiment for many years, and whose chief peculiarity is that he cannot bear the sight of anybody not wearing a red coat! The Prince expressed the greatest satisfaction with the reception which he had received from the residents at Bankipore, and then returned to the station, which he left for Benares at four o'clock. In the evening Sir Richard Temple dined at the Mess of the Mounted Corps, and with the exception of the fact that he managed to come very late, all went off well. A ball after the dinner, into the fun of which the planters entered with characteristic energy, concluded the Bankipore festivities.

REVIEW.

HUNTER'S LIFE OF LORD MAYO.*

(SECOND NOTICE.)

MR. HUNTER has conscientiously begun at the beginning with his hero by tracing the descent of the Earls of Mayo through many Bourkes or Burkes not unknown in Irish history from John de Burgh, half brother of William the Conqueror. Richard Southwell Burke, born in 1822, was the eldest of a large family born to a younger son of the house of Mayo, who afterwards succeeded to the title. His father having but scanty means, the future Viceroy of India was brought up at home with his brothers in an Irish country-house. Hayes, in the county of Meath, was the name of his father's residence, and here, during his boyhood, he lived a happy, healthy life, devoted chiefly to out-of-door sports, but not wanting in either culture or discipline. As he grew up, and it became certain that the Earldom would fall to his father, Richard Bourke was taken much notice of by his grand-uncle, the Earl of Mayo, and was educated in a manner becoming his position as the heir to a title which carried with it no great estate, and which, therefore, required its owner to devote himself to a political career. Mr. Bourke went abroad with his brothers on a tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy; and on his return home, being then in his nineteenth year, he set up a hunter out of his slender means, with an occasional second horse—a sufficiently unpretending steed, but one which he made the most of by hard riding and knowledge of the country. He further strengthened his position as an Irish country gentleman by obtaining a captain's commission in the Kildare Militia. It was of course, necessary that he should go to a University; so he studied for a few years at Trinity College, Dublin, and took "nnconspicuous degree." The vacations, during his University career, he spent in London, where he became a favourite in good society and was described in 1844 as "a very young man, with a fine bearing; one of the best waltzers in town, and a great deal made of." In 1845 Mr. Bourke made a trip to Russia, and he afterwards wrote a book about that country which appears to have been much above the average standard of merit of books of travel written by young men of fashion. Then came the Irish famine, during which Mr. Bourke worked among his own people with all the energy and love of doing good inherent in his nature. "At this time Mr. Bourke seems to have lived in the saddle,—attending a public meeting in Kildare county one day, and another thirty miles off in Meath the next; looking after the charitable distribution; hunting out cases of starvation; buying knitting materials, and setting the women to work in their villages; arranging for the food supply of outlying groups of huts; managing the relief lists, and doing what in him lay to calm panic, prevent waste, and battle with famine." Was Mr. Hunter thinking, when he wrote this passage, how different might have been the history of the Bengal Famine of 1874, had India been then ruled by a Viceroy who was not only himself a practised and shrewd farmer, able to detect what was the real agricultural condition of a country, but who had had actual experience in the art of dealing with famine Lord Mayo certainly would never have remained at Calcutta and let himself be imposed upon by Sir R. Temple; he would have seen every inch of Behar for himself and formed his own conclusions. During the Irish famine, Mr. Bourke also turned to account considerable talents for music and acting, "getting up charitable performances, or private theatricals at country houses, and a famous concert at Naas, to which half the county went or subscribed."

In 1847 Mr. Bourke entered Parliament as member for the county of Kildare, and took his seat on the Opposition benches as one of the followers of Mr. Disraeli, then newly promoted to the rank of leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. Shortly afterwards, he married; and in 1849, on the death of the old Earl of Mayo, Mr. Bourke of Hayes became fifth Earl, and his son, the subject of Mr. Hunter's memoir, took the courtesy title of Lord Naas, by which he was known up to nearly the close of his Parliamentary career. In 1852 Lord John Russell's Ministry resigned, and Lord Derby was called upon by the Queen to form a new Ministry. Mr. Hunter, with considerable simplicity, says:—"People remarked at the time, that Lord Derby, in forming his Ministry, chose a larger proportion than usual of men untried in office. Lord Naas was one of them." Lord Derby had no choice in the matter. When he and Mr. Disraeli formed the Conservatives went with them, but the trained officials stood by Sir Robert Peel. It was, therefore, a common joke, in 1852, that Lord Derby did not know the members of his own Cabinet, who, from Mr. Disraeli downwards, were necessarily men who had never been in office before. Lord Naas was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland because he was known to be heart and soul a thorough Irishman. This was the only office he ever held, as he was reappointed to it in 1858 and 1867, when the Conservatives had brief intervals of power, but, though he did his work in an earnest spirit, he failed to make his mark in the House of Commons. It is usual to say that his failure was due to the accident that he was not a talking-man, but not the faculty of speech which is essential to Parliamentary success; but any man of great ability can always talk well enough to gain the ear of the House of Commons, and it is quite clear that Lord Mayo, with all his fine qualities, was not a man of great ability. The present Lord Derby has written this sketch of his character:—"I have known other men, though not very many, who were perhaps his equals in industry, in clearsightedness, and in the assemblage of qualities which, united, form what we call a good man of business; and I have known men, though but few, who possessed perhaps to an equal extent that generosity of disposition that unfeigned good humour and good temper, which were among the most marked characteristics of our lamented friend; but I do not know if I ever met any one in whom those two sets of qualities were so equally and so happily united . . . . We who acted with him in Irish matters can bear witness to his firmness when firmness was necessary, to the soundness of his judgment in difficulties—and difficulties, just then, were not unfrequent—and, above all, to that coolness which was never more marked than in critical moments." Such a man was, no doubt, a delightful companion and a useful colleague; but it is a long step from the rank of a good man of business and a pleasant member of society to that of a statesman. We are surprised to see Mr. Hunter quoting Lord Mayo's famous "levelling-up" speech of 1868—the argument of which was that the Established Church of Ireland should be maintained at any cost, but that the Roman Catholics should have compensation allowed them in the form of the endowment of a Roman Catholic University—and insisting that "it is now the accepted authority regarding the state of Island, and a permanent storehouse of facts to which both parties resort." The speech will only be remembered in history as having provoked from Mr. Gladstone the celebrated declaration that the Established Church of Ireland must cease to exist, a declaration to which he gave effect in the following year. The best excuse that can be made for Lord Mayo's proposal to endow a Catholic University is that so great a statesman as Mr. Gladstone after all made a similar blunder in 1873, and that Mr. Gladstone's error was the more inexcusable because the Liberals had come into power and remained there as the champions of a policy of disestablishment and disendowment. But, as far as Lord Mayo was concerned, he was not fit to unravel the tangled skeins of Irish politics. Parliamentary life, we suspect, was always hateful to him, and Mr. Hunter gives a delightful account of his life in Ireland, where he really felt himself at home, and where he "was known as an indefatigable sportsman and a most joyous country neighbour whose time and purse were always at the service of his friends," and who was as successful a Master of the Hounds for county Kildare as he was an unsuccessful Chief Secretary for Ireland. It is the good fortune of England that her Empire is wide enough to give scope for the exercise of the most various talents; and, when the Viceroyalty of India fell vacant in 1869, Mr. Disraeli, casting about for a suitable man, thought no one would make a better Viceroy than Lord Mayo. Mr. Hunter takes note of the outcry raised by the Press against this appointment; but has he never heard that Mr. Gladstone, who had succeeded to office before the new Viceroy arrived in India, refused to recall him when pressed to do so by some of his own colleagues, saying that he thought Mr. Disraeli's choice was a very good one. The truth, we take it, is that the leaders of political parties at home shrank from putting a man of great political genius in the position of Viceroy of India; they prefer reay having a safe man who understood business, and was at the same time splendid and courtly in his tastes, as they knew that he would not lead them into scrapes. So Lord Mayo, happy at the thought of entering a new field of activity, became Viceroy of India with the approbation of both Conservatives and Liberals.

The narrative of Lord Mayo's voyage out to Bombay, and hence round the Indian Peninsula to Calcutta, is an excellent specimen of Mr. Hunter's best manner; and we quote a large part of it, merely protesting against what we cons

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, 7TH JAN.

The Prince to-day held a levée of Europeans and afterwards proceeded to the old Residency entering through the Baillie Guard traversing the interior of the building, on the way to the grounds in front where a large assembly of Europeans was gathered.

The Prince then laid the foundation stone of Lord Northbrook's monument to the memory of native officers and soldiers who fell in defence of the Residency. A most eulogistic address was read to which the Prince replied in feeling terms, dwelling on the value of such monuments as incentive to fidelity. A large number of natives and Eurasians who fought in defence of the Residency were then presented to the Prince who seemed deeply interested with the sight and it was most touching and impressive as the old warriors filed past some of them so infirm from age and wounds that they could scarcely walk without aid, yet they still wore their old and in many cases tattered uniforms with decorations gained in many a hard fought battle.

Due *eclat* was given to the ceremony the whole garrison being present.

A *fete* given by the Oudh talookdars takes to night. The City is brilliantly illaminated.

The Prince goes picks sticking to-morrow.

THE MISSION TO EGYPT.

LONDON, 7TH JAN.

The rumoured difference between the Hon. Stephen Cave, on special Mission to Egypt, and the Khedive, is denied.

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates sailed from Portsmouth to-day for India.

WRECK OF THE CAPE COMORIN.

The ship Cape Comorin, outward bound from Liverpool to Bombay, has been wrecked off the coast of Wexford, part of her crew has been lost.

LONDON, 6TH JAN.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet, but steady.

Fair Dhollera .....4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India .....1s. 9¼d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper .....90¾.

4½ do. do. .....91½.

5½ do. do. .....95.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 93¾

5 per cent. French Rents, 1872..... 105

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes....£7,437,500 Dec. £1,062,500.

Bills Discounted .....£21,625,000 Dec. £625,000.

Bullion .....£21,187,500 Dec. £500,000.

The Bank of England rate of discount is 5 per cent.

The sum of £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Caradoc and Clive.

Departure—Vespasian.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

7TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages received in transit from the United Kingdom, 12 hours 9 minutes.

Minimum time, do. 2 hours 3 minutes.

Average time occupied, 6 hours 24 minutes.

WE would invite attention to the judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Melvill, the first portion of which we give to day. It was delivered in the Appellate side of the High Court on Wednesday, the 22nd December last, and was given in a somewhat condensed form in our issue of the 24th December. This judgment in its complete form as now given, merits very close attention, for it was delivered in an appeal filed by the Government of Bombay from the decision of Mr. H. M. Birdwood, acting Judge of Surat, in the case of Haribhai Monbhai and thirty two others, plaintiffs, *vs.* The Government of Bombay, defendants. The Advocate-General and Mr. Dhirajlal, Government Pleader, appeared for the appellants, the Government of Bombay. Mr. Branson and Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas appeared for the respondents and plaintiffs. The appeal was heard before their Lordships for four days. At the present time when the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill is before the Viceregal Council this decision of the Bombay High Court is very significant, for the Bombay Government has been twice defeated, once by its own officer and then on appeal from that officer's decision. The Bombay Government is anxious to keep cases of this sort out of the ordinary Courts of Law and to have the manipulation of them by its own Revenue Officers instead. And for this purpose the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill has been passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, and now awaits the sanction of the Government of India. Possibly the discussion which the publication of this important judgment may awaken may be the means of preventing the subversion of the few remaining rights that the highly assessed ryots of this Presidency have been permitted to retain.

THE Maharaja of Jeypore has contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the erection of the proposed Albert Hall in Calcutta.

It is announced that the dividend of the Bank of Madras for the latter half of the past year is to be at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MR. HORSLEY, the special artist of the *Illustrated News*, has been recalled from India, and directed by telegraph to proceed to Constantinople forthwith.

IT was generally known in Calcutta on Monday evening that the honor of Knighthood had been conferred during the afternoon upon the Commissioner of Police; but from regard to public opinion, the *Indian Daily News* says, the ceremony was entirely private.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Monday honoured with a visit the residence of Babu Jagadanand Mukerjea, where he was introduced to a number of high caste Bengali ladies. The visit went off most successfully, and the ladies appeared most delighted to have seen the heir to the English throne.

IN the despatch which Lieut. Hinxman has written recording his attack on a Malay stockade, and which will be found in another column, he says that he was much disappointed with the new rifles; they were useless when they got hot, and several of the men had to take the wounded men's rifles, their own being useless.

OUR Hyderabad correspondent informs us that the chief Persian Moonshee of H. H. the Nizam was stabbed on Wednesday while engaged in evening prayer at a musjid. The murderer was immediately secured. It appears that a religious difference was the motive for the crime. The deceased was a native of Shahjehanpoor, and was highly respected in Hyderabad.

THE special train for His Royal Highness will, it is said, leave Delhi on the evening of the 17th instant, reaching Lahore about 9 A. M. on the 18th. The train will be under the immediate charge of the Agent and Mr. Tavenor, the Traffic Manager. The Prince will stop at Umritsar for *chota hazrie* for a few minutes, and the Civil authorities will most probably be in attendance on the platform. The Lieutenant Governor has notified that the Prince will hold a Levee at Government House, Lahore, at 11 a.m. on the 8th instant.

HIS Grace the Duke of Buckingham, accompanied by two of the ladies of his family, and attended by the Chief Secretary to Government, and the Master Attendant, and three members of his personal staff, will, according to present arrangements, embark on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad for a tour in the Kistna and Godavery Districts. It is understood that His Excellency desires fully to examine the Irrigation works of those districts, and it is expected that the party will return to Madras on the 25th instant.

AMONG other gracious acts while in Calcutta, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sent a treat with his best wishes for the New Year to the sick in the Campbell Hospital; and Dr. Woodford, the Superintendent of the Campbell School and Hospital, must have been further gratified on receiving, on the eve of His Royal Highness's departure from alcutta, two handsome portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, to be placed in the Campbell Hospital in commemoration of the Royal visit to that institution on the 31st of December 1875.

HIS Grace the Duke of Buckingham has forwarded to Mr. Burrows, Officiating President of the Madras Municipality, the sum of Rupees 10,000 to be distributed amongst the various charitable institutions of Madras as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' donation to those institutions on the occasion of His Royal Highness' visit to that city. His Grace availed himself of the opportunity of expressing to Mr. Burrows, and through him to those gentlemen who so ably assisted him, the thanks of the Government for the exertions made in the successful conduct of the arrangements for His Royal Highness' Reception.

THE following letter has reference to the late native entertainment in Calcutta to the Prince :—

MY DEAR RAJA,—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has requested me to convey to you, and through you, to your colleagues on the Committee of Management, His Royal Highness's cordial thanks for the entertainment offered to him at Belgatchia Villa on the night of the 28th December.

The Prince of Wales has also requested me to forward to you a ring with His Royal Highness's monogram, which H. R. H. hopes you will keep as a *souvenir* of his visit, and of the great pleasures it has afforded him.

Pray accept at the same time my best congratulation at the success of the entertainment.—I am, yours very truly,

(Sd.) NORTHBROOK.

Raja Rammanath Tagore, C. S. I.,
Government House,
Calcutta, 3rd January, 1876.

A PAINFUL incident occurred at the Middlesex sessions on Dec. 16th. Two men, named Scott and Thompson, were charged with stealing a piece of linsey from a shop door. Thompson called a witness as to character, who, when asked to state what he knew of the prisoner, replied, "Well, I don't much know about you. I know you are a convicted thief like myself." This unexpected piece of evidence was of course a sad disappointment to poor Thompson, whom the jury immediately found guilty. Two previous convictions having been proved against him, he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, his fellow-prisoner, Scott, being let off with a twelvemonths' sentence. The noblest part of friendship is, it has been truly remarked, "the notifying of errors;" but such notification may be made at inconvenient times.

THE *Pioneer* gives, in the official form peculiar to that journal, the following reasons for the resignation of Lord Northbrook. After disposing of the reasons which will generally be assigned for the step, the Allahabad paper says :—"Nor does he resign upon public grounds at all. Sufficient explanation of the step may be found in the reflection that a wealthy peer with an assured political career at home before him must soon reach that point at which the grandeur of any position in India fails to compensate him for its responsibilities and toils. To this we may add that the rumours of Lord Northbrook's intention to resign, so frequently indulged in by a portion of the English Press, had no foundation in fact, and are mere coincidences taken in connection with the event, for His Excellency's plans are only of recent formation, and were as much a surprise to the Secretary of State for India as to our readers.

THE *Indian Daily News*.—A concert of sacred music was held at Government House after dinner on Sunday evening. There were only a few guests beyond the Prince of Wales' Staff and the Government House circle. The entertainment was under the direction of Herr Stoeckel, the Director of the Orchestral Society and of the German Singing Club. The following programme was gone through :—

Overture ...	... Kalliwoda
Horn Quartette	
Piano Solo	
Antigone, 1st and 2nd chorus	
Das Kirchlein ...	Kreutzer
March from Atalia	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The piano solo was beautifully played by a young lady artiste lately arrived in Calcutta. The Orchestral Society sang the chorus in Antigone, and Das Kirchlein was splendidly rendered by the German Club. The concert was over shortly before midnight, when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales thanked Herr Stoeckel formally for the entertainment, and expressed his regret that the German Club had, owing to sickness amongst their members, been unable to accept his invitation on Wednesday last.

THE *Englishman* remarks as follows upon the conduct of the officials towards the press of Calcutta during the Prince's late visit to that city :—As for the press, whose labours have certainly not been less arduous than those of any other estate on the occasion, we feel that our shortcomings have been great. It must always, even under the most favourable circumstances, be up hill work to keep pace with events which succeed one another so rapidly as those of the last few days have done. In the present instance, we have had to contend against difficulties altogether unprecedented in our experience of journalism in Calcutta. To the Government of Bengal and the Commissioner of Police we have, indeed, to tender our sincerest thanks for the willingness with which they have assisted us with information, and facilities for obtaining it; but the attitude of the Supreme Government has been throughout the period, in small things as well as great, indifference to the public desire for information amounting almost to passive obstruction. Whether it has been that the authorities at Government House desired that their own official Gazettes should be the sole source of public information on matters connected with the Royal visit, or whether they have been too much overwhelmed with work themselves to think of the public, we cannot say; but, with one or two exceptions, we have to thank them for nothing in the way either of information, or assistance to obtain it.

A ROBBERY of currency notes to the extent of some Rs. 700 has, we learn from the Lahore paper, recently been accidentally discovered. The robbery, it is suspected, took place while the letter in which the notes were enclosed was in transit through the Post Office, and suspicion, we believe, points to the Travelling Post Office, though of course it will be most difficult to trace the offenders or bring them to justice. The facts, as we have heard them, are these. Last week as a Railway Telegraph signaller was proceeding to the telegraph office he found some torn currency notes in the neighbourhood of the Railway line. These were taken to the Police, who, after searching about the place came across the fragments of a letter which turned out to be the covering letter, which accompanied them. It was ascertained to have been sent by Captain Sparks of the Indus Valley Railway, Mooltan, and the fragments were portions of half notes which were enclosed, the letter saying that the other halves would follow in due course. It is presumed that the individual who abstracted the letter, finding that it only contained half-notes, and that it would be difficult to escape detection, unless the remaining halves could be secured, destroyed both letter and notes to avoid further chance of detection. It was by the merest accident that they were discovered, and the matter brought to the notice of the Police. Mr. Turton Smith, the special police officer of the Postal Department, is investigating the case.

IT is whispered about, the *Madras Times* says, that His Grace the Duke of Buckingham has come out to Madras with rather mistaken notions as to what the relations between himself and his Executive Council are. He is reported to regard that body rather as consultative than executive, and to find it difficult to understand that a Governor may be overruled in his own Council. Now, it is quite possible that a little wholesome autocracy might do good—that the ideas of the Duke may be better than those of his Council, but it is undoubtedly the case that the Council exists as a check upon the Governor, and that it has the power to veto his proposals if the members unanimously disapprove of them. The Governor is indeed only "First in Council"—or, as we once heard, continues the *Times*, a former Governor of Madras express it, "*Primus inter pares*"—and only when one Member concurs with him can he carry his proposals in Council against the opposition of his other colleagues. In fact, the councils of the Indian Governors are each composed of four Members, expressly in order that the Governor may be able, by means of his casting vote, to carry any measure for which he can secure the support of one Member; but it is quite certain that the unanimous opposition of his colleagues overrules the President's proposals. Of course, the Governor can always, on his responsibility, use his prerogative of supreme power, and give effect to his own measures, in spite of his colleagues; but in these days of telegraphs, such a proceeding is little likely to be resorted to. The present civil Members of Council, and, if report speaks truly, Sir Neville Chamberlain also, are men who know how to hold their own, and it would be a pity were any mistake of the kind hinted at by popular rumour to spoil the good understanding between the new Governor and his Council at the outset.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—VALENTINES sent by the Mail leaving Bombay the 17th January via Southampton, 24th January via Brindisi, will reach England by the 14th obruary. A CHOICE and VARIED ASSORTMENT can be had at WATSON and COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE fortieth half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Friday, the 17th December, at the London Tavern, for the general purposes of business. The chair was taken at 1 o'clock by Lieutenant Colonel P. T. French. There was a moderate attendance of shareholders. The accompanying report was taken as read.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman remarked that he should naturally be expected to refer to the arrival in Bombay of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The whole island was overjoyed at this occurrence and displayed its best tokens of esteem and regard for His Royal Highness. As a matter of course, the company did not wish to be behind-hand in the demonstrations which were made, and contributed what they could to the display by erecting the pretty structure at the Church Gate Station, of which illustrations had appeared in the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News*. They also joined in the illuminations, and he had no doubt the shareholders would approve of what had been done. He might mention that His Royal Highness proceeded over their line and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. Their agent, Mr. Currey, had sent a detailed account saying that the chief officers of the company, himself, Mr. Mathew, the Chief Engineer, the Traffic Manager, and others accompanied the royal train, and were obliged, as they had been before, by the G. I. P. with the loan of carriages. He had also received on the back of a time-table a letter from Sir Bartle Frere, who said that everything passed off most smoothly, and that the traffic seemed to be too much for a single line, unless, indeed, there was first rate and perfect management. They had in Mr. Currey a first-rate manager, and the day was far distant when the line would be other than a single one. But Sir Bartle Frere probably forgot that there were exceptional demands made upon the railway in consequence of the royal visit. Another visit had been paid to Bombay to which allusion should be made. He referred to that of Mr. Danvers, the *ex officio* inspector of the guaranteed boards who had never before been in India. The information he had now gathered would make him, if possible, still more useful on his return to those countries. Mr. Danvers had not as yet been over their line, having gone round by Madras, but he would later see the whole of their line. There was no necessity for him to go into the particulars given in the report, but some of the new shareholders might not object to some notice of the line. He would therefore say a few words in regard to it as compared with their friend and neighbour the G. I. P. That company started at once into the interior of the country while they went along the coast line, starting from the Colaba station, which was on the water side. The station was not quite finished, and would not be until the Government could make over the Gun Carriage Factory, but at present they had enough room and accommodation. On one side of the station was a boat basin whence lighters could go to the ships, so the cotton brought down their line could at once be shipped. Thus the basin was of vast utility in facilitating commerce. On the other side of the station, docks had lately been erected, to which of course they had sidings; and a little further on were the well known and long established cotton mills. Therefore they could not be more happily situated. As for Bombay, they were all aware that it was a large city with upwards of 600,000 inhabitants. It was full of wealth, with commerce and traffic of every description; while new cotton mills were springing up almost monthly. There were already a great number of them, and their tall chimnies reminded the English spectator of Staffordshire. They were now weaving and spinning cotton to an extent which would no doubt in time affect English piece and cotton goods very considerably. Unlike the G. I. P. their no cuttings through mountains but they had numerous rivers to span; and an idea of the principal bridges they had been obliged to build would be gleaned from the following statement :—

	Number of Spans.	Length in feet.	Greatest height of Piers in feet.
Bassein, South Channel...	69	4,312	40
Bassein, North Channel...	25	1,563	50
Veturnee, South ...	20	1 250	39
Veturnee, North ...	23	1,437	30
Par ...	14	860	72
Damaun, Gunga ...	14	875	52
Orunga ...	16	1,000	40
Cavery, South ...	10	625	32
Cavery, North ...	11	687	30
Umbica ...	14	875	23
Poorna ...	13	813	30
Mindola, Bulsar ...	12	750	33
Tapee ...	30	1,875	58
Nurbudda ...	67	4,187	69
Mhye ...	27	1,687	74
Watruck ...	12	750	38
Saburmuttee ...	18	1,125	45
Smaller Bridges (39) ...	107	6,687	
Total...	502	31,356	

He remembered Sir Bartle Frere when a young man, being detained at the Veturnee northern creek for 30 hours in a covered cart, being unable to cross when the tide was in. Such was the state of the whole country until they built these bridges. They had also made an earthwork six miles in length near the Damaun swamp. This viaduct had given very little trouble. Around Bulsar there was a magnificent country, with a capital alluvial soil, thickly populated and highly cultivated, rich and prosperous. At Baroda, as they were aware, a young Prince had been placed upon the throne and under the able minister who had been selected to preside over his counsels they might hope that in that excessively rich country there would be many extensions of railway to the right and left of their line. The bridge at Saburmuttee had come to grief in the monsoon, but the engineers with great and commendable energy had made a temporary crossing so as to prevent loss of revenue. Thus it would be seen that the company had very many of the elements of success in time to come. It was a great many years since he first had the honour of addressing meetings of the company, and he had never spoken very strongly as to their prospects of getting much beyond the 5 per cent. guaranteed by Government until the whole line had been completed as originally contemplated. So far they had not got one inch into Central India, and until they got beyond Ahmedabad, there would be very little prospect beyond slight spasmodic efforts now and then, of going beyond the guaranteed interest. The mite—for such it really was—of 1s. 8d. per cent now to be divided was however all legitimate earning; and that was so far satisfactory. Last year they lent wagons to the East India line to meet the wants of the famine-stricken district, and so reaped a good deal of money; but that was not legitimate earning. Amongst other things they would observe that there had been a gradual and rapid increase of the suburban traffic of Bombay. That was going on as well as could be expected. The salt traffic was also increasing, although not by any means extending as they had hoped it would. Still 13,000 tons of salt had come down over their line, and even further over the G. I. P., thereby evincing that it was preferred to that along the coast. The Secretary of State had closed the Fire Insurance Fund, and it was quite time he should do so. They had £47,673 invested in guaranteed companies at home, and although of course they drew the interest they hoped to be able to do more than meet any contingency that could possibly arise. He had hoped to tell them that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the little extension from Dakore to Palee. However that had not been done and probably would not be done until after Christmas. He trusted that by the next meeting this valuable addition would have been allowed. As to the new bridge over the Saburmuttee river, it was longer, higher and stronger than the old bridge; and the directors had full faith in the energy of their staff in India. The Ajmere extension of which they had been talking for so many years was *in statu quo*. He did not know what was to be done. The Governor General was apparently tired of memorials on the subject and had intimated that he knew all he required to know and begged that he should not be further interfered with. The work would no doubt be done: but when or by whom he could not say. Probably it would be done by the Government. When it was accomplished, their line would be the shortest route from that richly productive country by 150 miles; and there would then be every prospect of a traffic far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of early days regarding the profits of the line. He had only now to move—"That the report of the directors, together with the statement of accounts appended thereto, submitted to the meeting, be received and adopted."

Mr. Wm. Hartridge, the deputy chairman, seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Chairman next proposed—"That a dividend out of the surplus profits of ten pence per cent. being at the rate of one shilling and eight pence per cent. per annum on the paid up stock and share capital of the company, be paid to the holders of stock and shares who were registered in the company's books on the 16th Dec. 1875."

Mr. Hartridge having seconded the motion, it was agreed to.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hartridge, the following resolution was also adopted :—"That all the shares of the company in respect of which calls or money subscribed shall have been fully paid up on or before the 31st day of December 1876 be converted into capital stock."

Mr. Franklands, a shareholder, proposed a vote of thanks to the directors for their attention to the business of the company, and to the Chairman for his courteous conduct in the chair, and the interesting account he had given of their affairs. He was glad to hear that they had more stores than they required, for that encouraging circumstance would enable their capital to be expended on more productive work.

Mr. Williams seconded the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

The Chairman in returning thanks said he believed he had presided over 38 of their 40 general meetings and had always met with most considerate treatment. Of course, a man could not go on for ever presiding over the board, and the time might not be far distant when he should have a successor; but he could assure the company that he and his colleagues fully appreciated the kindness which they had experienced.

The meeting was then brought to a close.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

1. The audited account of the Company for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1875, are submitted herewith by the Directors for the information of the Proprietors.

2. The only addition to the open mileage in the half-year was the short extension of the Dakore Branch as far as Ruckial (1¼ miles), which was opened on the 5th January, thus increasing the open line to 430¾ miles.

3. The average open mileage for the half-year may be taken as 430¾, which compares with 419¾ in the corresponding half of 1874, and gives an increase of 10¼ miles.

4. The train mileage comparison is as follows, viz :—

	June, 1875.	June, 1874.	Increase.	Decrease
Passengers.....	254,745½	235,768	19,479½	—
Public Goods.....	359,577½	300,080	59,497½	—
Sundry.....	15,889½	55,943½	—	40,055
Total.....	630,161½	591,239½	Net 38,921½	—

The increase in passenger mileage is due principally to the substitution of a passenger for a mixed train between Surat and Ahmedabad and the extended train accommodation on the Dakore Branch. The increased Goods Traffic and a rearrangement of the mileage included under the head of "sundry," account for the increase in the Goods Train mileage.

5. The gross receipts compare as under, viz. :—

	June, 1875.	June, 1874.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coaching Traffic.....	111,065 19 3	111,053 11	413 17 3
Goods Traffic.....	241,195 17 2	218,730 9 10	22,465 7 4
Telegraph and Sundries	8,210 18 0	23,682 14 6	Less 15,471 16 6
Total.....	£360,472 11 5	£353,065 6 3	Net £7,407 8 2

6. The numbers of Passengers carried (exclusive of Season Ticket-holders, who had increased from 1,521 in 1873 and 2,305 in 1874, to 2,513 in 1875), were as follows, viz. :—

	June, 1875.	June, 1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st Class.....	10,260	10,421	269	—
2nd	86,147	90,293	—	4,146
3rd Ordinary	1,689,207	1,566,443	123,764	—
(At 3 pies per mile)				
3rd Mail	197,470	199,055	—	1,585
(At 4 pies per mile)				
Total	1,983,514	1,865,212	Net 118,302	—

The Bombay Local and Suburban Passenger Traffic increased in numbers from 483,722 in the first half of 1873 and 733,169 in 1874, to 843,600 in 1875, and in receipts from £4,505 in 1873, and £5,635 in 1874, to £6,373 in 1875. In the general Passenger traffic receipts, there was an increase of £241. 14s. 0d. in the First Class, but a falling off in the Second of £229. 2s. 2d. in the Third Ordinary (notwithstanding the increased numbers) of £509. 14s. 3d., and in the Third Mail of £2,364. 5s. 4d. This is partly accounted for by the issue of cheap return tickets, and by the decrease in the average mileage travelled, as shown in the following table, viz. :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class. Ordinary	3rd Class. Mail.
June, 1875 Average Mileage...	36·14	21·86	25·04	68·25
,, 1874 ,, ,,	33·61	21·54	27·24	73 64
Increase	2 53	0·26	—	5·39
Decrease.....	—	—	2·20	—

Of the total Passenger Traffic, the 3rd class furnished 95·12 per cent. in numbers, and 99·45 per cent. in receipts. The receipts from season tickets, passengers' luggage, and special trains decidedly increased but there was a falling off in those from parcels and carriages, horse and dogs.

7. The tonnage of goods conveyed in the two periods under comparison was as follow, viz.

	Local Salt Traffic.	Railway Construction Paying Materials.	Total Paying Tonnage.	Free of Revenue	Total.
	Public Goods.				
June 1875.....	229,268	36 866	266,134	29,166	295,300
,, 1874.....	184 172	24,735	208,907	25,936	234,843
Increase	45 096	12,131	57,227	3,230	60,457
Decrease.....	—	—	—	—	—

The increase of 24½ per cent. in the tonnage of public goods is a satisfactory feature in this comparison. The following are the principal commodities in which the increase took place.

	Increase 1875 over 1874. Tons.	Rs.	Receipts.
Grain.....	10,177	Rs.	44,840
Jagree	2,397	,,	37,413
Metal	1,272	,,	15,323
Mowra	2,881	,,	21,612
Salt	2,728	,,	20,975
Seed	14,678	,,	170,113
Stone	2,717	,,	1,152
Cotton and Cotton Seed...	4,993 (less)	,,	60,084

In the last item, Cotton, though there was an increase in tonnage of 10 per cent., there was a considerable falling off in receipts, owing to reductions of rate at several points with the view of meeting the necessities of that Traffic.

The average railway receipt per ton per mile has been reduced from 1·4 pies in 1873 and 1874 to 1·3 pies in 1875. The average mileage of Goods conveyed was 176 in 1873, 168 in 1874, and 177 in 1875. The tonnage delivered through the Carting agencies was 125,792 in the first half of 1875, 98,729 in 1874, and 89,407 in 1870.

The Merchandise Traffic interchanged with other Railways compares as under, viz :—

	1875. B. B. & C. I. R. Tons.	Rcpts. Rs.	1874. Tons.	B. B. & C. I. R. Rcpts. Rs.
Good forwarded to other Lines ...	16,221	123,979	16,504	118,807
Goods received from other Lines ...	6,152	76,710	3,758	41,829
Total ...	22,37	200,689	20,352	160,636

Grain, jagree, and colors were the principal articles of traffic brought by the Great Indian Peninsula line for carriage over this railway. 13,397 tons of salt were sent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and some of this traffic found its way to the East Indian Line. Of the 1,957 tons of tobacco and 239 tons of cocoanuts forwarded to the Great Indian Peninsula Line, the greater portions were for use in the Indore State and its vicinity.

8. The consideration diminution in the receipts under the head of "Sundries" arise from the special payment of £2,133 by the East Indian Railway Company for the use of wagons for their exceptional famine traffic in the first half of 1874, the less work done recently by engines and wagons for capital purposes and a rearrangement of the system of charge for vehicles interchanged with the Great Indian Peninsula Company.

9. The total Expenditure on Revenue Account (including £10,013, 12s. 8d. for collection and delivery of goods) amounted to £160,407. 5s. 3d., or 44·50 per cent. of the gross receipts. For the purpose of comparison with the corresponding period of 1874, it will be desirable to take out of the exceptional credit of £7,240. 6s. 6d. in the Maintenance Account for the transfer to Capital as sanctioned by the Bombay Government, and explained in the Directors' 38th Report. The total cost for the first half of 1874 would then be £153,615. 4s. 8d., or 44·07 per cent. of the Receipts. The increase shown in the present Account would therefore be £4,792. 0s. 7d.

10. The increase under the head of Maintenance (viz., £3,744 4s. 4d.) occurs principally in sleepers, 7,925 more having been renewed than in the corresponding period. Similar improvements have been carried out at Dadar, Amrolee, and Ahmedabad, and new minor works costing £160. 15s. 5d. have been charged to Revenue under the arrangement made with Government. The maintenance cost per mile of line was £73. 2s., compared with £80. 9s. 8d. in 1873, and £99. 13s. 4d. in 1874.

11. The comparison of cost in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, is as follows, viz :—

	June 1865.	June 1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
LOCOMOTIVE—	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Amount ...	57,938 9 3	57,347 15 3	640 1 10	—
Per Train mile	1 10·03	1 11·28		1·19
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS ...				
Amount ...	11,774 1 4	15,519 0 6		3,744 19 2
Per Train Mile	4·48	6·30		1·82
TOTAL ...				
Amount ...	69,762 4 10	72,866 16 2		3,104 11 4
Per Train Mile.	2 2·37	2 5·53		3·01

There was an increase of 38,921 in the Train miles run in the later period, and the cost per train mile in annas was as follows, viz :—

	Locomotive. Annas.	Carriage and Wagon. Annas.	Total. Annas.
June 30. 1875.....	16 06	3·26	19·32
,, 1874.....	16·98	4·58	21·51
Decrease	0·87	1·32	2·19

In fuel cost there was a saving of £2,757. 16s. 11d., though 787 more tons were consumed in running the additional mileage. There was a reduction in the cost of English coal per ton of nearly 15 per cent., and the consumption per train mile in the year 49·61, compared with 49·89 in 1874, and as there were on an average 28·11 vehicles in a Train in 1875, and 26·19 in 1874, the consumption per vehicle per mile was 1·76lbs. and 1·90lbs. respectively. Recent supplies of English coal have been at lower rates. It is matter for regret that native coal has not been found sufficiently near this railway to make its use economical upon it. The locomotive cost in the present half-year is increased by a charge of £3,060, as the estimated depreciation on five old ballast engines not suited for working the ordinary traffic. Twenty-three new Third Class Carriages have been added to the carriage stock, while twelve Goods and fifteen Ballast Wagons have been taken off the wagon stock in the half-year, a corresponding charge being made to Revenue in respect of these reductions. The Report of the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent (No. 2 in the Appendix) gives information as to the working of his Department.

12. The Traffic Department expenses have increased by £4,580. 6s. 6d. Of this, the following increases in cost represent only actual work done in respect of additional traffic, viz. :—

Delivery, Collection and Agency Charges	£1,940 16 10
Toll on Carnac Bunder Traffic	293 7 3
Mileage of Foreign Stock	360 2 7
	£2,594 6 8

There was also an additional expenditure of £1,207. 19s. 4d. for Wagon Covers, Ropes, &c., and an increase under the head of Station and Train Staff, due to increased open of Train mileage.

13. The General Charges are about the same in total as in the corresponding period, though there is a variation in some of the items, and a less proportion has been chargeable to Capital, as will be seen by Statement No. 11. The Charge for Rents of Buildings and Lands has been increased by the settlement of a long outstanding claim of Government for rent of land under Class C. at Parel and Belassis Road, a portion of which is included in the present Account. There is also a charge in respect of the Government Telegraph Line, which has been fully paid up on or before the 31st day of December 1875 be converted into capital stock."

14. In the Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure there is a considerable addition to the Law Charges, caused by the appeal before the High Court in Bombay, at the instance of the Company, from the local trial at Ahmedabad, of the Talleyrand Case as to alleged damage to land arising from works executed near Roopra, a few miles south of Ahmedabad. A lengthy trial resulted in favour of the Company, and the former decision was reversed, but the costs form a heavy charge against this half-year's Revenue. The sum ire amount paid in the half year for Compensation, whether for personal injury or goods lost or damaged, was £81. 12s. 3d., which is creditable both to the Traffic and Police Departments. The contributions from Revenue to the Fire Insurance Fund have now ceased, as referred to in paragraph 15 of the Directors' last Report. The amount standing at the Credit of that Fund on the 30th June last (per Statement No. 7) was £47,673. 18s. 2d.

15. The following table gives the comparison per open mile and per train mile for the two periods, (after leaving out the maintenance credit in 1874), viz. :—

	Per Open Mile. June, 1875.	June, 1874.	Per Train Mile. June, 1875.	June, 1874
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross Receipts...888	6 2	840 12 8	11 5·28	11 11·31
Working Cost ...373	0 9	370 10 3	5 1·09	5 3·17
Net Earnings ...465	5 5	470 2 5	6 4·19	6 8·14

16. The Net Earnings amounted to £200,065. 9s. 2d., being 55·50 per cent. of the gross receipts. It will be seen by the Net Revenue Account (No. 15) that the surplus, after charging the halfyear's Guaranteed Interest, amounted to £6,862. 17s. 2d. From this, however, have to be deducted £695. 5s. 4d. for surplus stores on hand at the end of 1874, and £257 6s. 3d. for interest due to Government on overdrawn capital in the first half of 1874, as referred to in the Government Examiners' Certificate. The Company's moiety of the net surplus with the undivided balance from the previous period will admit of a Dividend to the Stock and Shareholders of the Company (beyond the Guaranteed Interest) at the rate of 1s. 8d. per cent. per annum, and a resolution authorising his payment will be submitted to the meeting.

17. The Capital Account (No. 4) shows a total receipt of £7,830, 799. 19s. 1d., including the amount not bearing interest, viz., £35,386. 19s. 1d. Debenture Bonds to the extent of £111,800 were paid off in the half-year, to meet which (with other requirements of the Company) fresh Debentures at 4 per cent. had been issued as previously reported.

18. The total Capital Expenditure on the Line, Works Way, and Stock, (including £11,663 2s. on the Patree Branch) amounted to £7,375,719. 18s 10d., and for stores in hand and in transit, to £417,811. 4s. 1d., leaving a balance of £37,259. 16s. 2d. at the credit of the Capital Account. The net amount of capital spent in the half-year was £13,160. 19s. 4d. as fully detailed in Statement No. 4b. In the Appendix (No. 1) are given extracts from the report of the Acting Agent and Chief Resident Engineer, which will inform the Proprietors as to the works recently carried out or still under construction, as well as to the condition of the line generally.

19. It is with much regret that the Directors have to refer to the extraordinary flood which occurred in the Saburmuttee River so late in the season as the 22nd September last. The water rose seven feet higher than in the great flood of 1813 and carried away this Company's bridge, as well as that of the Municipality. By great exertions on the part of the Engineering Staff, and the men working under them, a temporary way was made over the River, and opened for the transmission of the Train service on the 12th October. The necessary measures are being taken for the erection of an efficient structure before the next year's rains.

20. The Directors have seen with satisfaction that a fund is being raised in Bombay for the relief of the many sufferers in the City of Ahmedabad by the late disastrous inundations there, and to show their practical sympathy in this sad emergency, they proposed to make a contribution of £100 for this purpose from the Separate Interest Fund at the disposal of the Company.

21. The Extension of the Dakore Branch from Ruckial to Palee, has been surveyed by the Company's Officers and favourably reported on by the Local Government, and the Board hope that it will shortly be carried out.

22. The missing link of Railway communication between Ahmedabad and Ajmere, by the completion of which the shortest route between Bombay and the North West Provinces would be effected, still remains to be supplied, but the public voice as to its necessary has been expressed in so clear and distinct a manner in memorials and other ways, both in India and at home, that its construction can hardly be much longer delayed. In the interests of the Public, the Government, and this Company, it is unquestionably of the very first importance.

23. A resolution will be proposed to the meeting for the conversion of all fully paid-up Shares into Capital

subject construction of it, therefore, is that the parties stipulated that the enhancement of the assessment of such of the villages in that pargana as were liable to such enhancement, should not affect the distribution made by that document between the parties to it.

The next exhibit in point of antiquity is No. 67. Upon it the appellants have argued that the assessment upon Kabilpur in the Samvat year 1725 (A. D. 1668-69) was Rs. 921-8 and not Rs. 1,174-4. We concur, however, with the District Judge in saying that "it would not be safe to hold that the sum of money, entered in it opposite to the name of Kabilpur, represents the whole assessment of that village." Subsequent accounts lead us to think that, in addition to the sum named, the village was then at least liable to a Mughlai charge which would have brought the assessment nearly up to what subsequent documents establish as the ordinary amount of land revenue paid to the native Government. This exhibit is also open to the remark that its heading induces the supposition that the object of the document was rather to show how the villages were distributed, than what revenue was actually levied from them for the Government, although to a certain extent the latter is disclosed.

Exhibit No. 98 (dated Samvat 1748, A. D. 1691-92) records the assessment to which the several villages in the pargana of Supa were then subject. It specifies Kabilpur as liable to an assessment of Rs. 1,174-4 which is compounded of two sums, viz., Rs. 1,074-12 and Rs. 99-8, which latter sum is described as Mughlai (or Moghlai). Mughlai haks are of ancient date. They were portions of revenue retained by the Mogul Government after all their other possessions had passed into other hands. They formerly belonged to the ancestors of the late Nawab of Surat. Mr. Elphinstone Robertson, in his very useful glossary of Gujarati Revenue and Official Terms, published in 1865, says (p. 45) that these Moghlai haks have for the most part, passed into the hands of mortgagees and purchasers, and are distinct from the chauth levied by the Mahrattas. He adds that they were levied direct by the parties entitled, from the villages up to A. D. 1842, when, on the objection of the revenue authorities, Government prohibited that system of levy, and thenceforth the Moghlai would appear to have been levied as part of the assessment, by Government, and the payments were made to the hakdars direct by Government from the Government treasuries. He also says that these haks are to be found in the Surat collectorate alone. See further, as to Moghlai haks, Wilson's Glossary, p. 345. This exhibit, No. 98, contains the earliest mention, amongst the documents in evidence, of the sum of Rs. 1,174-4 as the amount of the assessment, and is named a Dehandhal Tarifa (summary of village assessment) and is one of the records of Government. Upon it the plaintiffs strongly rely.

Exhibit 68 (Tarija) for Samvat 1781 (A. D. 1724-25), shows a total assessment on Kabilpur of Rs. 1,809-2. Of this sum, however, only Rs. 1,054 seem to have been collected; whereof Rs. 937 were received by Government and Rs. 117 appear under the head of "Ganim." Keavilal (the principal witness for Government) says that the word Ganimai indicates the dues of the Maratta Government, as Moghlai (or Moghlai) indicates those of the Mogul Government. But, having regard to the ordinary proportions (shown in numerous Government records in this case) in which the Maratha and Mogul authorities received their respective dues, there is strong reason to suspect that in this year (A. D. 1724-28) as well as in one other instance (A. D. 1751-52) the accountant inverted the proper positions of the Maratta and Mogul dues, the proportions assigned in the accounts of these years being altogether anomalous. Again, the sum of Rs. 516 4 placed in the column (in the translation) headed 'Recoveries' wears much more the aspect of a remission of revenue (or Mafi) than of a recovery. This appears from an examination of the other columns. The amount of Revenue collected, Rs. 1,054, added to the second balance, Rs. 238-14 (which we understand to mean the uncollected revenue payable to Government and still due) gives the first balance Rs. 1,292-14, which the figures already mentioned would indicate to be the whole amount of Revenue receivable for Government. If this be so, this account has been prepared on a principle somewhat similar to that adopted by Mr. Shaw more than 120 years afterwards, viz., from A. D. 1848-49 to A. D. 1868-69. The Rs. 1,809-2 would in that case represent the whole assessable value, whereof Rs. 516-4 were remitted probably as *mafi* and Rs. 1,292-14 were received by Government, which exceeds the normal rate of Rs. 1,174-4. However this may be, this account, which is in some respects unlike any other to which our attention has been directed, shows that Rs. 1,054 only, (which is somewhat below the normal rate,) were paid to the Government authorities in A. D., 1724-25. It may be worth observing that, if to the Rs. 937 specially entered as paid to Government, the second balance, Rs. 238-14 be added, the result is Rs. 1,175-14, which is a close approximation to the normal rate.

On a first glance at the printed summary of assessments and payments extending from A. D. 1668-69 to A. D. 1875-76, for which very useful document we believe we are indebted to the industry of Mr. Naylor, several ostensible variations from the normal rate of Rs. 1,174-4 appear. Mr. Birdwood, however, has completely succeeded in showing that the great majority of those variations is only apparent and not real. The addition of the Moghlai, which, though it may not appear in some of the accounts, does appear in many of them, and undoubtedly was leviable, explains most of the variations. The difference of currencies, the deductions in respect of land taken for roads, the temporary charges for a tulati, havildar and majmudar, and the Thanavari receipts, explain most of the other discrepancies quite satisfactorily. (Of these, the difference of currency, the deductions in respect of land taken for roads, and the Thanavari receipts, furnish the reason for the District Judge fixing the amount of Land assessment at Rs. 1,089-13-1 Government currency.) The very few unexplained exceptions to the uniformity of the assessment, occurring as they do mostly in the early accounts, are merely such *paucæ maculæ* as to the fair and moderate rather help to prove the rule, and could suggest imperfection of title to none but the over-keen and astute in resumption, whose well-intentioned, but unenlightened zeal to advance the interests of the State really produces the opposite result. This case differs widely from the Kanara Land Revenue case. There, previously to the British Rule, the assessment was proved to have frequently varied, as much as 50 per cent. on one occasion alone having been added to the assessment and continued. Sir Thomas Munro, indeed, spoke of the land rent as fixed, but his own history of it showed that it was so only *sub modo*—that is to say, the variations were so numerous or so serious as in some adjacent provinces, but they were very great and frequent in comparison with the exceptions in this case; and, moreover, were almost all in the direction of augmentation of land revenue, which, down to the fall of Tippoo Sultan in 1799 and the consequent inauguration of the British rule, was in a state of growth. Here, however, when there have been departures from the normal rate for Kabilpur, the variation has been more generally in the direction of diminution than in that of increase, the marked being to that in case of the very few unexplained variations more usually below than above the normal rate. It is a circumstance particularly worthy of note that while from year to year we find the total annual amount levied from the entire Pargana of Supa ever fluctuating, and the assessment on other villages also fluctuating, the assessment on Kabilpur has been uniform. In speaking of these other villages we are not to be understood as including amongst them the five villages, Kabilpur itself, or the village of Toli (throughout described as inami), or the three villages beside Kabilpur in which the right of enhancement is in litigation, inasmuch as we are unwilling to say anything in this place, one way or another, as to those three villages. Excepting accordingly from our remarks those three villages and the vazifa villages and the villages of Toli and Timbarni, and taking, as instances, the Christian years A. D. 1754-55, 1764-65, 1765-66, 1767-68 and 1770-71, we find that villages other than Kabilpur have in those years varied much from year to year in assessment, and the assessment on the Pargana has also varied sometimes in the direction of increase, sometimes, otherwise, yet in Kabilpur it has been steady at Rs. 1,174-4 with the unimportant exception in two of those years of an additional rupee as present for a peon or chitnees, and a *prima facie* exception in the year 1754-55, which disappears when the ordinary Mughlai (Rs. 99-8) is added to the sum (Rs. 974-12) mentioned in Exhibit No. 239 as received by Government.

We are unable to concur in the argument for the appellants that the introduction of a Tulati, Havildar and Majmudar, in A. D. 1819-20 by the British Government was a variation of the assessment, or indicates a right to vary it. Previously to the introduction, although the cost of them does not appear upon the accounts the village had, and paid some such officers of its own. Moreover the Government Tulati appears to have been on the remonstrance of the Dessais, removed in or about A. D. 1834-35 as improperly introduced. And at somewhat later period the charges for the Havildar and Majmudar disappeared from the accounts.

We now proceed to refer to the law as it affects this case.

The portion of the preamble of Regulation XVII. of 1827 of Mount Stuart Elphinstone's Code, material to the question of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in matters of assessment, is that which recites as, one of the objects of the Regulation, "that the *titles* held to confer a *right*, except in times of exigency, to entire or partial exemption from the payment of rent, should be declared, and a mode provided for trying the *title* to exemption enjoyed when such *title* is deemed insufficient by the Revenue Officers." This, it will be seen, is consistent with the purview, i.e. the providing part or body of the Regulation.

The first clause of the 2nd section of the same Regulation enacted that :—

"All land, whether applied to agricultural or other purposes, shall be liable to the payment of land revenue to Government, according to the established principles which govern the assessment of that description of land to which it belongs, *except such as may be proved to be either wholly or partially exempt from the payment of land revenue*, under any of the provisions contained in chapters IX. and X. of this Regulation."

Chapter IX. and X. (comprising sections 35 to 51) of that Regulation having been repealed by Section 1 of Bombay Act VII. of 1863, the Advocate General argued that the clause of the Regulation, just quoted, must be now regarded as stopping at the word "belongs" and that the concluding exception is wholly repealed. But the Legislature of India has, in Act XII. of 1873, declared that the portion repealed consists of the words "under any of the provisions contained in chapters IX. and X. of this Regulation"— so the clause quoted is still in force down to and including the words "payment of Land Revenue" where they occur for the second time, and the exception now stands thus:—"except such as may be proved to be either wholly or partially exempt from the payment of Land Revenue."

The 2nd clause of Sec. 3 of Reg. XVII. of 1827 provided that nothing contained in the first clause of that section "shall be understood to affect the right of Government to assess to the public revenue all lands under whatever title they may be held whenever and so long as the exigencies of the State may render such assessment necessary."

Sec. 4. Cl. 1 enacted that "*When there is no right on the part of the occupant in limitation of the right of Government to assess*, the assessment shall be fixed at the discretion of the Collector, subject to the control of Government."

The special subjection of the *discretion* of the Collector to the control of Government, the principle of the maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, precludes the construction that the Collector's *discretion* is subject to the control of the Civil Courts.

Section 4, clause 2 of the same regulation enacted that "when there is a right on the part of the occupant in limitation of the right of Government, in consequence of a *specific limit* to assessment having been established and preserved, the assessment shall not exceed such specific limit."

This clause deals with 'rights,' not with 'discretion,' and contains no provision, either express, or implied, that "rights" are to be excluded from the consideration of the Civil Courts. That portion, therefore, of clause 2 of section 9, which gives a resort to the Civil Court, would operate upon questions of right arising out of a specific limit to the assessment.

Sec. IX. clause 1, enacts that, "The Collector's decision upon any question arising out of the provisions of the preceding sections shall, in the first instance, be obeyed and acted upon as the rule."

The second clause of the same section is important. It enacted as follows :—" But if any person should deem himself aggrieved by any such decision, he may present to the Collector a petition, addressed to Government, praying for redress, or may file an action against the Collector in the Civil Court, under the ordinary rules, or he may pursue both methods at the same time."

"Third. The Collector shall forward to Government, without delay, any petition presented to him under the preceding clause; but the reference to Government shall have no effect upon any suit instituted in the Civil Court."

The observations, already made upon clauses 1 and 2 of Sec. 4, show that in order to give to those clauses respectively their full and just effect, the second clause of Sec. 9 must, in matters of assessment be read distributively, or, as it is called, *reddendo singula singulis*. Thus Government must be regarded, when a petition is presented to it by a person deeming himself aggrieved by a decision of the Collector, as having authority to deal with it as Government may please, the discretion of the Collector being in all respects subject to the control of Government.

But in the case of an action in the Civil Court, the latter can only interfere with the legal right or title of the plaintiff to exemption or partial exemption from payment of Land Revenue, by reason of the existence of a specific limit to the assessment in his case. This construction at once harmonises all three clauses, without violating the provisions, express or implied, contained in any of them, and also attains the object set forth in the preamble.

Those two clauses of section 4 are most important, when taken in connexion, as they must be, and, as we believe, they always have been, with the second clause of section 9 as fixing a boundary beyond which the Civil Courts may not travel in questions of assessment of Land Revenue.

We have, therefore, with much astonishment learned that, in a quarter which is entitled to better information, it has been stated that the discretion of the Collector is, in all matters of land assessment, subject to that of the Civil Courts—that there is not a single question which can arise in the course of a settlement, whether it relates to the fertility of soils, or the prices of produce, or any other matter, if any there be, even more impossible for a court of Law to investigate, which may not be taken out of the skilled hands that can deal with it and carried before a tribunal that knows nothing about it. It has been also said that the Civil Judge may even control the broadest principles of an assessment; that he may disapprove of the portion of the assets which the Government think it right to take; that he may think that the assessment ought to be governed by prevailing rates of rent instead of the productiveness of the soil and the rates of prices, or he may think the contrary, that he may even decide that the exigencies of the State are not such as to warrant the imposition of such an assessment as the Collector has decided to impose, that in all these cases the decision of the Revenue Officer is expressly made disputable in a civil action; that, in short, the whole land revenue system of the country is by this Regulation made subject to the control of the Civil Courts.

With all due respect for the high quarter in which this view of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts of this Presidency in its older provinces has been thus expressed, we must most emphatically state, as we have already stated in the progress of this case, that the Civil Courts have not any such jurisdiction as has been thus ascribed to them; and that, so far as the Judges of this Court know, the Civil Courts have never asserted that they have or ever had any such jurisdiction. Nay, further, those Judges are not aware that, even in the wildest arguments of legal practitioners in those Courts, any such jurisdiction has been imputed to the civil tribunals.

Had such a jurisdiction existed this court would have been called on to exercise it in the Kanara case. It was there argued that there was a specific limit of assessment —a maximum or *Kuddim beriz*, as it was called, which Government could not exceed—and that, if Bombay Act I of 1865 purported to authorise such an excess, it was for that purpose *ultra vires* and inoperative. It was not however so much as for one moment contended, by the learned and very able counsel for the plaintiffs, that if he failed (as he did) on both of those points, the court had any jurisdiction to interfere in the assessment, or discretion left to it by law with respect to the extent of the enhancement. Being of opinion, as my brother West and I were, that the Bombay Legislature had not, in that portion of Act I. of 1865 which affected the case, gone beyond its authority, and that neither by grant, sanad, lease, patta or other contract, legislation (and this as we shall presently show includes prescription) or otherwise, was any specific limit to assessment established, and therefore that the power to enhance was vested in the Revenue Department, subject to the control of Government alone, we forebore not only from actually deciding as to the fairness of the augmentation of the assessment on the plaintiffs' lands, but even from expressing any opinion upon that question. We both thought and said that to interpose in the controversy which had arisen upon it, would be a departure from our proper province and a usurpation of one of the functions of Government in its Revenue Department. We took that opportunity of disclaiming any such jurisdiction, in consequence of remarks made some time previously in the same quarter as that already mentioned, but by a different speaker, which attributed to the Civil Courts an extent of authority which they never possessed, and, so far as we know, never claimed. The case, *Wannaji Sadasiv Thate vs. The Collector of Ratnagiri and the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey*, which was treated as the text for those remarks) afforded no legitimate ground for attributing to the civil courts any such jurisdiction. The 25th section of Bombay Act I. 1865 requires that the assessment by the Survey Officer be "under such general and local rules as may be in force in the survey under his charge." The plaintiffs called two witnesses, one of whom was the Kulkarni (i. e. the village accountant, and as such a Government Revenue officer,) and another inhabitant of the village, who was the plaintiff's co-parcener in the land, who both gave evidence on solemn affirmation that according to former practice, as well under the Peishwa's as the British Government, and *according to the rule of the Survey Department in force in the locality in which the lands are situate*, the amount of assessment imposable upon such lands could not exceed one-sixth of the gross annual produce, i.e., in other words, that one-sixth of the gross annual produce was fixed by law (26th section of the Act itself) the specific limit of the assessment. They further said that the defendants had exceeded that limit. The High Court, in its judgment, observed, as the fact was, that "to most this testimony the defendants, the Collector of Ratnagiri and the Revenue Survey Superintendent, have not condescended to give or produce any evidence whatever." It has been said that there was no such rule of the Revenue Survey as the witnesses spoke of, and that the defendants possibly this may have been so. If it were, the defendants ought to have called one or more witnesses to contradict the plaintiff's witnesses and to the neglect to do so and to no other cause the decision adverse to the defendants would be due. In order to give to the supposition that the decision would establish that, in other cases than that of the plaintiff, the alleged rule of the survey would of necessity be accepted as a fact, the Court was careful to say that "the Court must, *under circumstances such as those in which this case is brought before it*, hold that the local rule of the Survey in progress in the district where these lands are situated, is that *dhara* lands should not be assessed for revenue exceeding one-sixth of their actual produce, and that, in violation of that local rule of the Survey, and therefore of section 25 of Bombay Act I. of 1865, the defendants have assessed the plaintiff's land in a proportion greater than one-sixth of the annual produce." That decision proceeded on the uncontradicted testimony as to those rules, and on the express provision in the Act that the assessment shall be in accordance with such local rules which are thus thereby pre-cribed as the specific limit of assessment. The Court therefore acted upon strictly within its jurisdiction as laid down in Regulation XVII. of 1827. I may add that, the Ratnagiri case being a regular appeal, we would have been at liberty to take additional evidence if we thought fit so to do, and that in that view the Counsel learned gentleman, who appeared for the defendants on the appeal, whether they could even then produce the Survey rules, but they did not do so, and did not seem to have any certain instructions at that time whether or not there were any such rules. Assuming that there was such a Survey rule as was sworn to on behalf of the plaintiff, and that Government in its Revenue Department deemed it an impolitic rule, the Governor in Council might, on any day, have altered it, and substituted a new rule for it under section 28 of the same Act (I of 1865). If there were not such a rule as was so sworn to, its non-existence might have been proved by even some subordinate in the Survey Department, so it is difficult to understand how any consternation could have been properly occasioned in the Revenue Department by the decision in the Ratnagiri case.

(*To be continued.*)

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

KNIGHTING MR. HOGG.

(*Englishman.*)

On Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, Mr. Stuart Hogg was summoned to Government House for the purpose of receiving, at the hands of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the honour of Knighthood.

On his arrival at Government House, Mr. Hogg was shown into the throne-room, where several of the Prince's staff were assembled, and thence was summoned to the Prince's presence in his own apartments. There, H. R. H complimented Mr. Hogg most highly on the arrangements made by him during his stay in Calcutta, and on his services for so many years as head of the Municipality of Calcutta. His Royal Highness then presented Mr. Hogg with a handsome scarf-pin of amethysts and brilliants set in pearls, as a token of his approbation and an acknowledgment of his services. He then informed Mr. Hogg that Her Majesty the Queen had been graciously pleased, on the recommendation of the Viceroy, to confer on him the honour of Knighthood, and requested him to accompany him to the throne-room. There, in the presence of the staff and suite, Mr. Hogg knelt on one knee before His Royal Highness, who lightly touched him on the shoulder, and bade him rise Sir Stuart.

Mr. now Sir Stuart Hogg is the fourth son of the Right Hon'ble Sir James Weir Hogg, Bt., and was born in Calcutta, in 1833. He was educated at Eton and Haileybury, and, after passing for the Indian Civil Service, landed in this country in 1853. His first appointment was that of Assistant Commissioner of Jailandhar in the Punjab. When the mutiny of 1857 broke out, Mr. Hogg, though at that time occupying only a subordinate post, was one of the civil officers sent with the troops in pursuit of the insurgents on their way to Delhi, and he was honourably mentioned in the despatches of his superior officers, as well as by Lord Lawrence, for his exertions on that occasion, and his conduct throughout that trying period. After the mutiny, Mr. Hogg was promoted to the charge of the district of Ludhiana, which he held for about two years, and, on the re-occupation of Oudh by the British Government was sent to reorganise one of the unsettled districts in the heart of the Province. In 1860, Mr. Hogg proceeded on a year's leave to England, and on his return to India, in the following year, was offered an appointment in Lower Bengal, the Bengal Government being then in want of Civil Officers for some of the higher posts. Mr. Hogg was shortly afterwards appointed Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, where he remained till 1866 when he was offered his present post as Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police, by Sir Cecil Beadon, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. During the Orissa famine months, when Calcutta was invaded by thousands of homeless and starving people, Mr. Hogg's energetic action in providing those multitudes with work, and relief, as shelter in temporary camps, obtained him the cordial thanks of the Government. Mr. Hogg had the good fortune to hold his present appointment during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1869, and the arrangements he made on that occasion in connection with the reception of H. R. H. met with the warm approval of Government, and the thanks of H. R. H. On the present occasion it has again fallen to Mr. Hogg's lot to bear a large share of the anxiety and responsibility connected with the visit to this city of a Royal Prince, and to carry out the police arrangements, and many of the other details relating to the reception of the illustrious visitor. This onerous task he has discharged with his usual energy, and with a degree of success which has given the greatest satisfaction to His Royal Highness and the Government. We congratulate Sir Stuart Hogg on the distinction he has so well earned.

GUIDES.—Bradshaw's Guides.—Baedeker's Guides.—Maclean's Guide to Bombay.—*Times of India* Prince's Guide Book.—Indian Travellers' Railway Guide.—Indian Bradshaw.—Madras Railway Guide.—Poona Guide.—Guide to Elephanta.—Mahableshwar Guide. Any of the above may be obtained at WATSON & COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE WAR IN MALAYA.

The following official reports of the engagement with the Malays in Sunjie Ujong are published in a *Straits Settlement Government Gazette Extraordinary*, issued on the 21st ultimo, and just received by the *Madras Times* :—

From P. W. Murray, Esq., Acting Assistant Resident, to the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, dated Sunjie Ujong, 8th December, 1875 :—

Sir,—I have the honor to report that on the evening of Saturday the 4th December, the enemy came down from the direction of Terrachee and Paroe, and established themselves in the houses and compound of Datu Sultan which they strongly fortified during the night.

On Sunday morning I proceeded with a force of Police, under Messrs Bird and Skinner, to Umpangan, where we got a gun into position, and fired a few rounds at the enemy, then crossing the river took the position from the rear, the enemy not waiting for us.

We found the position very strongly fortified, so I told the Datu Daggan to hold it with his men, they, however, all ran away during the night.

The same evening I received a letter from Mr. Trevenen saying that 85 Arabs had been sent to us.

On Monday the 6th Mr. Fontaine and his Arab force arrived, and it was arranged we should next day endeavour to expel the enemy from Paroe, distant 5 miles from here, where they had established themselves.

On Tuesday morning, a force of 35 troops under Lieutenants Hinxman and Peyton, 42 Police under Sergeant Bird, and the force under Mr. de Fontaine, started for Paroe, Mr. Plunket accompanying.

On arrival at Umpangan we were joined by the Datu Klana, and a number of his followers.

A brass gun is charge of Mr. Skinner was also added, but being very heavy delayed us so much, that it was considered advisable to proceed without waiting for it.

On arriving near Paroe flanking parties were sent out, that under Mr. Robinson doing good service by coming unexpectedly on the enemy, killing and wounding several.

The main body advanced along the direct path, and were soon engaged with the enemy, who were strongly entrenched.

The fire was comparatively not heavy, they having apparently but few guns, but being so thoroughly protected by their stockades, almost every shot either told on our party or passed very close, in consequence of which we soon had a considerable number of killed and wounded.

After some three-quarters of an hour firing, and no signs of the enemy retreating, Messrs. Hinxman, Peyton, and de Fontaine, with some 12 men of the 10th Regiment, charged a stockade on the left, and after losing several men captured it, some of the enemy remaining till they were bayoneted.

They were then in a most perilous position, enemy firing from all quarters with the most obstinate determination, when fortunately and unexpectedly the gun arrived.

It was at once got into position, and opened on the front stockade at a distance of 150 yards.

After the 6th round the gun capsized, but the enemy were then in full retreat, and when we again got it into position were enabled to do good service by firing on them as they retreated up the hills.

A general advance was then ordered, and all the houses in the valley being fortified, were destroyed.

I regret that our loss has been heavy, and as far as I have been able to ascertain as follows :—

10th Regiment	2	killed.
	9	badly wounded.
	2	slightly.
Police	1	killed.
Sergeant Bird	2	badly wounded.
Arab Force—15		killed, wounded, and missing.
Irregular Force, 3		wounded.

The loss of the enemy was, however, very severe. It is proved almost beyond a doubt that Toanku Antar, Datu Mar, and all the great fighting men were present; several of these have been killed (Antar is reported among the latter), and from 60 to 80 have been seen dead by Chinese and others.

At last ten dead were found in the stockades, an occurrence that rarely happens in Malay warfare, as they almost invariably carry off their killed and wounded.

The lesson has been a severe one, and the cost is also heavy, but the moral effect, I trust, may repay us. The position was one of the greatest strength; every house say 20 in number, was a fortification; and numerous breast-work, contributed to render it most formidable.

The enemy were few in number, variously estimated at from 300 to 600 men, but they were under perfect cover, and encouraged by the presence of the greatest men in the country.

Great credit is due to Mr. Skinner for his exertions in getting up the gun and placing it in position, to which must mainly be attributed the successful termination of the affair.

We returned to Sunjie Ujong the same evening, and on the following day sent parties to thoroughly destroy all the stockades.

I do not anticipate the return of the enemy to Paroe, but propose to daily patrol the country in that direction.

Before any future operations are undertaken, it would be well to have reinforcements, more especially rockets or light guns.

I understand two mountain guns were despatched to Malacca for our use, but for some reason detained there.

I have just received reliable information that the Datu of Rumbau have been in the settlement, and forbidden his people to do so on pain of death.

From Lieut. H. C. Hinxman, Comd. Det. 1-10th Regt., to the Brigade Major, S. S. Sungie Ujong, 9th December 1875.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Commandant Straits Settlements, this my detailed report of the action and capture of the stockade and village at Paroe.

On the 6th Dec. Capt. A. M. de Fontaine, with 85 Arabs, joined my detachment on the evening of the 6th December.

I consulted with the Resident, the Honorable C. Plunket, Capt. de Fontaine, and Lieutenant Peyton, and we decided to attack the enemy's advanced position, and endeavour to drive them from the village. The reasons for coming to this conclusion were—1st. the enemy had dared to come within 900 yards of the Klana's residence; 2nd, they were gaining confidence every day, in consequence of the non-return to retreat by the enemy on the 4th instant; 3rd, from reports and good information, I felt, if the enemy were not checked, I should be attacked at night by a large force.

At daylight on the 7th December, I paraded all the force I thought I could take into action, at the same time leave troops to defend Rassa. Our party consisted of Lieutenant Peyton, 2 Sergeants and 44 rank and file 10th Regiment, Captain de Fontaine with 85 Arabs, Sergeant Bird and 45 native police. When we reached the Residency house, Captain Murray, the Honorable C. Plunket, and Mr. Skinner (in charge of a 9 pounder brass gun belonging to the Klana) joined us. When we reached the Klanas, Lieutenant Peyton with 1 Sergeant, 4 picked men 10th Regiment, and 25 Arabs was ordered to attack strictly within its jurisdiction as laid down in Regulation XVII. of 1827. I may add that, the Ratnagiri case being a regular appeal, we would have been at liberty to take additional evidence if we thought fit so to do, and that in that view the Counsel learned gentleman, who appeared for the defendants on the appeal, whether they could even then produce the Survey rules, but they did not do so, and did not seem to have any certain instructions at that time whether or not there were any such rules. Assuming that there was such a Survey rule as was sworn to on behalf of the plaintiff, and that Government in its Revenue Department deemed it an impolitic rule, the Governor in Council might, on any day, have altered it, and substituted a new rule for it under section 28 of the same Act (I of 1865). If there were not such a rule as was so sworn to, its non-existence might have been proved by even some subordinate in the Survey Department, so it is difficult to understand how any consternation could have been properly occasioned in the Revenue Department by the decision in the Ratnagiri case.

(*To be continued.*)

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Having completed extensive and important additions to the various machines used by him in the manufacture of

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Index to Places by Steamer, and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
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Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Dadhi and Bohrand Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
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Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
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Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
Rangoon Steam Navigation Company.
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Routes in the Central Provinces and Calcutta.
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Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
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